The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,110 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 7, 1884.

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SHIPPING.

NINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

AK to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, BRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, NICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
wallor	2783	500	P. Harris	8th July
rthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	15th ,,
wa	2933	500	A. C. Loggin	22nd ,,
vouna	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th ,,
am	2725	500	G. W. Atkinson..	5th Aug.
am	3933	500	S. F. Cole	12th ,,
kin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th ,,

e steamers marked L proceed direct to London via . Those marked M proceed direct to London via ssilles. By the others passengers for London change ols at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth. steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, ngton, at 2 P.M., on the day of sailing to convey engers on board.

EAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

vels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884
E	3124	750	E. M. Edmond ..	11th July.	
M 128	4101	750	W. D. Anderson..	25th ,,	
ILLA	3300	700	W. Barratt	8th Aug.	
PAUL	3351	600	H. Wyatt	22nd Aug.	

sura Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

bay, June 28, 1884.

NSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to NDON via Brindisi, including the Continental fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and ble for three and six months. Tickets d which allow passengers to travel eamer and 2nd class by rail from

SEILLES ROUTE.

leave BOMBAY for MAR- LONDON direct every four weeks sement), and the voyage to the for- hed in 19 days in fair weather (21 . The Railway journey from Mar- upies about 27 hours.

by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, y Fare across the Continent :—
Second Class Rs. 370.

also issued, for particulars of which ation on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
perintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

E GENERALE ITALIANA.

NITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

HE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each nth at noon, calling at ADEN EZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and MARSEILLES, starting from every month for BOMBAY. of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500. s, Second, and Third Class respec- Wine. Infants are allowed free. and under ten years, half fare. l liberal discount. Baggage will be delivered in CHARGE, to the extent allowed

20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to g within three, six, and twelve months e date of LANDING. other First Class Steamers will leave

	Tons.	H.P.	
.....	5000	750	1st Aug.
.....	5000	850	1st Sept.

aves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 Sailing, with Passengers and heavy

Tickets available for 17 days, to or Brighton, both from Genoa and here. f information and other particulars,

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Ballard Estate Office, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

ALE DE NAVIGATION.

MONTHLY STEAMERS MARSEILLES.

N account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO ious register, 450 horse-power, will VE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES uly. She carries a Doctor and

TES OF PASSAGE.

seilles, Rs. 500, including wines. years, free. Under 10, half fare. es from Marseilles to London are as

over (Mail)	1st class	£	7	5 0
	1st class	,,	5	15 1

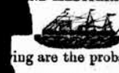
luggage will be delivered in London extent allowed by the passage ticke.. ulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

e, 1884.

NCHOR LINE.

E BETWEEN BOMBAY, R LIVE ND MEDITERRANEAN.



ing are the probable sailings :—

MBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
	3,070	480	F. Blight	9th July.
	3,400	480	W. S. Young.	26th ,,
	3,396	500	Boyle.....	9th Aug.
	3,553	480	T. G. Knox..	23rd ,,
	4,500	600	R. Hutchison	6th Sept.
	3,250	480	J. B. Murray	26th ,,
	3,070	480	F. Blight.....	10th Oct.

other 1st class steamers at regular

e of *Indian* passengers an Agency Regent St., London, S.W. e and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
, 1884. Agents.

ENGER SEASON 1884.

ESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, e of charge, a copy of their "HAND- OOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND full particulars as to Berths avail- , dates of sailing, &c, by P. and O. teamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

. 1884.

G TICKETS FOR THE ONTINENT.

ASSAGES ENGAGED and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED ravelling by ANY ROUTE across Continent, including FRANCE, AND, GERMANY, THE RHINE, M, &c., &c., and to all parts of de by ANY LINE OF STEAMERS. d for securing berths in steamers, c. COOK'S TICKETS can break the route without extra cost, and are rvices of their interpreters in uni- , Naples, Turin, Paris, &c. ATIONS for any route, given on ual tickets issued with or without

ATES for Single and Return Tickets s. sent free on application.

OMAS COOK & SON, 117, HORNBY ROW : LD COURT HOUSE-STREET.

OM, AND Co., BOMBAY, ND Co., CALCUTTA,

K PASSAGES by P. & O. d all other Steamer charge for Commission.

BOTTLES ERISHABLE GOODS HE RAINS. warranted to preserve, ects, or any climatic in- ble nature, such as

FEATHERS, CHOCOLATE,

BLE SUBSTANCES of all

h is subject to injury from lamp. Smokers as the only means dry, mature, and properly

GAR; natches to light it with. 's capacity 2 quarts Rs. 8. 7 do. ,, 20.

CO., Limited, E CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 9th July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 7th July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 14th July, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June, 1884. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT FITTING.
LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS.

THE most comfortable article of the kind made.

	Cash Prices. Rs. As.
Fine White ..... each	2 0
Superfine Scarlet ..... ,,	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins..... Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins..... ,,	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

TREACHER'S CHEMICAL FOOD, or COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Of great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations. Per bottle—Rs. 1-0 and 1-12.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE. An invaluable remedy in all cases of General Debility, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, and must a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervous power arising from over-mental or bodily exertion. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER'S ABSORBENT LOZENGES, Re. 0-12 per box. For Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, &c.

TREACHER'S ORANGE QUININE WINE A Light and Elegant Tonic and promoter of Appetite and Digestion. A most agreeable vechile for Cod Liver Oil. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S ESSENCE OF QUININE A concentrated and most valuable preparation to Quinine. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S SPECIALITE COD LIVER OIL. This is prepared from the fresh fish, and undergoes a special process of purification which renders it almost free from taste and smell and yet does not affect its well-known medicinal properties. Re. 1 per bottle.

TREACHER'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM. An elegant preparation of the finest Cod Liver Oil, emulsified by a new process which renders the oil quite tasteless. It is readily assimilated, and being free from nauseous taste, can be taken without discomfort by both Ladies and Children. Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN. This combination, in a convenient and portable form, is a most reliable remedy for sluggish Liver, and will be found of great benefit in cases of Flatulence, Headache, Costiveness and other derangements of the stomach and bowels. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

One important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

THE Company have in operation what is without doubt the very best system of filtration and charcoal treatment, rendering the water for potable purposes *absolutely pure*. Their bottle-cleaning arrangements embrace special machinery for securing final *purity* before filling.

	Dozen
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle) } Potash-water (British Pharmacopœia) } Aerated-water (Eau de Seltz of the Cafes). }	Rs. 0 12
Medicinal Soda-water (British Pharmacopœia) } Artificial Seltzer-water }	,, 1 0
Lemonade } Tonic-water } Ginger-ale } Gingerade } All of superior quality and delicate flavour.	,, 1 0
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30 0	.....
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50 0	.....
BURGUNDY—		
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30 0	16 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23 0	12 8
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Amontillado	30 0	.....
Cardinal	35 0	.....
MADEIRA—		
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	.....
PORT—		
Invalids'	24 0	13 0
Kinloch's Invalids'	30 0	16 0
CHAMPAGNE—		
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45 0	24 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Malgnen	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	30 0	.....
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	24 0	.....
Old Head (Irish) ***	24 0	.....
Do. do. ****	26 0	.....
CHARTREUSE—		
White		3 0
Yellow		4 0
Green		5 0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA		1 8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP and CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO.'S supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

	Rs.		Rs.
EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS—In a variety of new and elegant designs	From	36 to	165
CRUET FRAMES—Full sized, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 bottles... ...	From	20 to	100
BREAKFAST CRUETS—In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs	From	12 to	50
MUFFINEERS—In a number of different designs	From	2-8 to	25
PICKLE FRAMES—Carrying one, two or three bottles ...	From	12 to	85
ICE PITCHERS—In a variety of elegant designs, with moveable stone China lining, invaluable for Cahmpagne Cups, &c. ...	From	35 to	65
CLARET JUGS—All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate	From	16 to	112
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES—Bottles of superior cut-glass	From	50 to	100
SALVERS AND WAITERS—Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns	From	16 to	70
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS—In Morocco Cases, handsomely engraved blades	From	30 to	175
BISCUIT BOXES—All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate	From	22-8 to	70
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS—All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate ...	From	12 to	35
EGG FRAMES—With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons	From	27 to	60
TABLE CANDLESTICKS—With Shades complete, per pair ...	From	30 to	60
CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS—With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair	From	25 to	45
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS—Richly Chased, Engraved or Plain, in Pearl or Plain Handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases	From	30 to	165
OVAL SIDE DISHES—Of the Beaded, Scroll and other Paterns. each pair forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 125 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4	From	250 to	425
OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES—With Drainers ... each	From	50 to	112
ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES—With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables	From	50 to	120
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS—Cases containing 2, 4 or 6 each in a variety of beautiful patterns	From	13-8 to	70
ICE PAILS—All Electro-plate and Glass neatly mounted in Electro-plate	From	16 to	56
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS—Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.	From	30 to	60
SODA-WATER AND PEG STANDS	From	50 to	150
STANDS TO HOLD SODA-WATER BOTTLES, &c. ...	From	12-8 to	30
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES—Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin	From	45 to	300
BUTTER DISHES—All Electro-plate and Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From	12-8 to	36
SARDINE BOXES—All Electro-plate or Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	From	20 to	30
TOAST RACKS—In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes ..	From	8 to	20
EGG BOILERS—Various designs to cook 4 Eggs at a time ...	From	30 to	40
NAPKIN RINGS—Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases ...	From	6-12 to	40
SALAD SERVERS IN MOROCCO LEATHER CASES ...	From	20 to	30
CRUMB SCOOPS	From	13-8 to	26
SOY FRAMES TO HOLD 3 AND 4 BOTTLES	From	12-8 to	14
SAUCE FRAMES AND BASKETS	From	20 to	40
TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES	From	72 to	110
LIQUEUR FRAMES	From	72 to	105
LUNCHEON TRAYS, with Lamp, Kettle, Dish Cross, Box and Stand	From	50 to	75
BRANDY and SODA FRAMES	From	9-8 to	24
BOTTLE HOLDERS, for Champagne or Claret	From	18 to	40
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS, Set of two Tumblers, with Reversible Sherry and Champagne Glasses	From	18 to	36
COCKTAIL SHAKERS	From	10 to	40
BEER MUGS, CUPS, &c.	From	25 to	100
GOLF PRIZES	From	40 to	60
CAKE BASKETS	From	12-8 to	30
TART, PIE OR PUDDING DISHES	From	36 to	45
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES	From	40 to	50
ICE JELLY, AND CUSTARD FRAMES	From	3-8 to	7
NUT CRACKERS	From	4-8 to	10
CALL BELLS	From	18 to	60
INKSTANDS	From	7 to	27
CIGAR LAMPS	From	30 to	40
AGH DANS	From	14 to	20
CIGARETE CASES	From	14 to	40
CHILDREN'S CHRISTENING PRESENTS, Mugs and Cups, Knife, Fork and Spoon, and Bowl and Spoon, &c.	From		

DOULTON, WORCESTER AND MAJOLICA WARE.

	Rs.		Rs.
SALAD BOWLS, with Salad Spoons and Forks	From	36 to	50
CARLTON CRUETS	From	15 to	25
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS	From	16 to	25
BUTTER POTS	From	16 to	25
ICE PAILS	From	16 to	20
BEAKERS	From	12-8 to	14
BISCUIT BOXES	From	25 to	35
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES	From	36 to	45
EGG FRAMES	From	18 to	27

BRITISH OAK WARE.

	Rs.		Rs.
SALAD BOWLS AND SPOONS AND FORKS	From	50 to	68
CLARET CUP JUG		45	
BEAKERS	From	20 to	25
TANKARDS for BEER	From	21 to	28
MANX LOVING CUPS	From	50 to	60
SODA AND BRANDY FRAMES	From	63 to	70
TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES	From	72 to	100
BUTTER POTS	From	16 to	22
CRUET FRAMES	From	16 to	50
SALT CELLARS, Sets of 2, 4, or 6, with Spoons in Morocco Leather Cases	From	13-8 to	36
SINGLE SALT CELLARS	each From	3 to	4
TEA CADDIES	From	45 to	50
BISCUIT BOXES	From	20 to	30
TEA TRAYS	From	40 to	50
MUSTARD POTS	each From	7 to	10
PEPPER CASTORS	From	5 to	7
TOAST RACKS	From	14 to	20
COMBINED TOAST RACK AND EGG FRAME.. ..		27	
PICKLE FRAMES	From	31-8 to	40
EGG FRAMES, for 4 or 6 Cups	From	30 to	57
NAPKIN RINGS, Sets of 2, 4, or 6, in Morocco LeatherCases ..	From	19-8 to	20

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Limited, announce that they have taken over the business of P. Grant & Son, Hornby-row, and have engaged an experienced English Saddler and Boot-maker to conduct the same. In conjunction with the aforesaid we shall add our Boot and Shoe Department carefully supervised by a practical experienced English Cutter. We are now prepared to execute promptly and well any orders in

SADDLERY, HARNESS-MAKING,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKING,

And leather goods of whatever description at our new Branch,

HORNBY-ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. **200** NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE COMMENCES THIS DAY.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,

WHOLESALE DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY ARTICLES, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, CHEMICAL APPARATUSES, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, &c.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS AND ÆRATED WATERS.

THE Company's long experience in business, together with superior facilities they possess, enable them to offer Pharmaceutical Preparations of a class unsurpassed for excellency and reliability, the scale of charges being moderate.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS carefully and promptly executed. PRIVATE and CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES, HOSPITALS and WHOLESALE BUYERS can secure a liberal discount by purchasing their supply from this Company.
Revised Illustrated Wholesale and General Lists will be sent free on application.
TELEPHONE No. 39.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOVELTIES IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BUTTER COOLERS.
Cut glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS.
In cut and engraved glass, with electro-plated mounts, all electro-plated, oakwood and electro-plate, Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS.
In electro-plate, plain or engraved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES.
With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated nickle and oakwood frames, Rs. 52 to 210.

SALT CELLARS.
In electro-plate, plain and engraved or electro-plate and oak, sets of 4 or 6, Rs. 28 to 50 per set, in case.

BISCUIT BOXES.
In electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts. el aulton and other ware Rs. 17 to

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
With call bell, mustard, pepper, salt, toast rack, 4 egg cups and butter, Rs. 120.
Ditto, with 2 egg cups Rs. 68.
Ditto, with 4 egg cups, without bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
Small, a great variety of very pretty designs, Rs. 19 to 60.

CRUET FRAMES.
Large for the dinner table, 6 bottles, Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES.
With 2 and 3 cut glass bottles, Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES.
Electro-plated, plain or chased, on stand, with spirit lamp, Rs. 57 to 117.

SALVERS.
In electro-plate or oak and electro-plate, round or oval, with or without handles, Rs. 18 to 135.

EPERGNES.
And centre pieces of the latest and most elegant designs, Rs. 50 to 600.

CLARET JUGS.
Beautiful cut and engraved glass with electro-plated mounts, Rs. 30 to 110.

EGG BOILERS.
with stands and lamps to boil eggs by steam at the breakfast table, an elegant article, easily managed, Rs. 24 to 60.
Ditto, Rs. 60 to 65.

EGG FRAMES.
With 2 and 4 cups, gilt inside, complete, Rs. 24 to 60.

INKSTANDS.
In great variety, all the new designs, Rs. 16 to 100.

NAPKIN RINGS.
Electro-plated, plain, and engraved, in sets of 2 and 6, Rs. 12 to 28.

GOBLETS.
Plain, engraved or embossed, or oakwood, with electro-plate, Rs. 16 to 54.

PRIZE CUPS.
With 2 handles and cover for 3 pints. Handsomely engraved Rs. 117 to 120.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

July 7, 1884.

POLO AND FOOTBALL KIT.

Superior make,
Extra Strong Finish.

	Rs. A.
Navy and Crimson, Red and White, Blue and White, Amber and Black, Scarlet and White, Navy Blue, Plain White.	5 8

CAPS, ALL COLOURS.....Rc. 1 8

BELTS, RIBBONS, SQUARES, &c.

Striped India-rubber Belts, "All Colours," with Handsome Plain Electro-Waist Plates, very strong	Rs. 2 8
Striped Club Ribbons (Corded), as above..... 1 inch wide	Rs. 1 0 per yard.
1½ ,, ,,	1 6 ,,
Rich Striped Sik Squares, for Neck or Waist	Rs. 4 8 to ,, 6 8
White Cashmere Squares, or Mufflers ..... ,,	2 8 to ,, 6 0
White Wool Sweaters, Knitted..... ,,	,, 2 0

LAWN-TENNIS, OR CRICKETING SUITS.

Coats Club Colours...Rs. 25
Fine White Saxony Coat and Trousers Rs. 30
Saxony Shirt..... ,, 9

GENT'S LAWN-TENNIS SHOES.

Best London-made, with Rubber Soles..... } Rs. 10 0
Tan, Blue, or White Linen Canvas..... }

Chest measure for Jerseys; Length of foot and size round instep for Shoes.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ *per cent.*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN FORBES, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify that I never had ANY DEALINGS with PARSEE DHUNJEEBHOY COOVERJEE TASKER, nor any connection as a partner, shroff or otherwise with the firm of PEACOCK and Co. carried on in Bombay.

BHICAJEE CAWASJEE SOORTEE.

RUPEES 30.

HALL MARKED STERLING SILVER ALBERT CHAIN attached with Hall-marked sterling silver combination knife containing Pocket and Pen blades, Button Hook, Corkscrew, Stiletto, and Scissors.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT.

RAIN GAUGES.
RAIN GAUGES.

A LARGE SUPPLY at hand. Are very accurate. All Copper, and more durable than those made of Japanned Tin. Complete Rs. 10. Cash discount to trade.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW CROP! NEW CROP!!
KANGRA VALLEY.
CHAPORE ESTATE
WELL-KNOWN TEAS
HAVE JUST ARRIVED.

Orange Pekoe	per lb. Re.	1 12
The Universal Mixture	,, ,,	1 4

Also
SID BAREE ESTATE TEAS.

	½lb. packet.	1lb. packet.
Orange Pekoe	Rs. 0 14	Rs. 1 8
Pekoe Mixture	,, 0 12	,, 1 4
Mixed Tea	,, 0 7	,, 0 12

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY in the month of August next is appointed for a further hearing in the matter of the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents, for the purpose of declaring a first dividend.—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1884.

Re WILLIAM SELWOOD HEWETT of..... 7 per cent.
Re THOMAS RANDALL of..... 9 per cent.

C. W. S. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of July, 1884.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of JOONAS HAJI HAROON who lately carried on business in Bombay, in partnership with UBDASTAR HAJI HAROON, and JOHN MAHOMED HAJI HAROON, both at present residing in Calcutta under the name and style of HAJI HAROON ESMAIL, Mahomedan, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Haji Abdul Vyad Usman, and Haji Ebrahim Usman, who lately carried on business in Bombay, under the name and style of Usman Vydina, and of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Creditors of the abovenamed firm of Haji Haroon Esmail, declared on the 29th instant, the affidavit of Mr. WILLIAM HOGGAN, a sub-accountant in the said Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, sworn on the twenty-eighth instant, and the affidavit of Haji Abdul :-Vyad Usman, solemnly affirmed on the twenty-seventh instant, were filed in this Honourable Court on the twenty-eighth instant, and whereas the said Joonas Haji Haroon has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, under the provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent Joonas Haji Haroon be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent Joonas Haji Haroon do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 30th day of June, 1884.

C. W. S. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAH MOTILALL HURGOVANDASS has CONTRACTED to SELL his undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any CLAIM on the said property, by way of lien, legal mortgage, lease, inheritance or otherwise, he, she or they, is hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at Hornby Row, No. 2 Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default whereof the sale shall be completed without regard to such claim.

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises, situate, lying and being in Cowasjee Patel Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, fronting on the east side of the said Cowasjee Patel Street, which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 963 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 296 and new No. 5/70, old Survey No. 426 and new Survey No. 9,351, and which said hereditaments or dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 88, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property now occupied by the *Times of India* Office, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Cowasjee Patel Street, on or towards the north by the property of the late Nanabhoy Framjee Davur, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia's sons, and partly by the property of Eduljee Framjee and Sons.—Dated this 3rd day of July 1884.

MULJI BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TABLE LINEN.
TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATERNS.

Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.	
5½ ft. by 7½ ...	4 6	7 ft. by 9 ...	7 0
6 ft. by 6 ...	4 0	7 ft. by 10 ...	8 0
6 ft. by 8 ...	5 6	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	6 4
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	4 14	7½ ft. by 10 ...	8 8
6½ ft. by 9 ...	6 12	7½ ft. by 12 ...	10 4
7 ft. by 7 ...	5 8		

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.	
6 ft. by 6 ...	3 4	7 ft. by 7 ...	4 4
6 ft. by 8 ...	4 6	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6 6
6½ ft. by 10 ...	5 14	7½ ft. by 10½ ...	6 12

TABLE NAPKINS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.	
20 in. by 20 ...	4 8	24 in. by 24 ...	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERNS.

per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.	
20 in. by 20 ...	3 12	24 in. by 24 ...	4 12

TOWELS.

24 in. by 34 ...	per doz. Rs.	8	8
34 in. by 45 ...	,, ,,	11	4
34 in. by 50 ...	,, ,,	12	6
34 in. by 54 ...	,, ,,	13	8

COUNTERPANES SHEETING &c., &c.
SHIKAR CLOTH.

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

KANNY AND CO.
REPAIR
WATCHES, CLOCKS CHRONOMETERS,
MUSICAL BOXES JEWELLERY, etc.,

with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.

No. 17, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Out-station orders promptly attended to.

GORGE LIVERS

BILLIOUS conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 4, p.l. and As. 10, boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay Genera Agents for India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—One Butler, wages Rs. 20; one Cook, wages Rs. 20; one Mussalji, wages Rs. 15; one Ayah, wages Rs. 20; 2 Syces, wages Rs. 12 each.—Required by Surgeon-Major Waghorn in medical charge of the Station Hospital, Quetta. These servants must have good characters, and be well up to their work. None need apply unless thoroughly competent to their duty. Characters to be forwarded to Quetta for inspection.

BILLIARDS.

At the request of many admirers,
MR. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR,
THE
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD,
has agreed
To play a match of 1000 up,
TO-NIGHT,
AT THE
WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS,
WITH
MR. FRANK FROST,
(late of Wilson's Circus).
The latter receiving a start of 650 points.

Play to commence at 9 p. m.

ADMISSION Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

THE exclusive PRIVILEGE of PREPARING and SELLING CHANDUL and MADUT in the Kaladgi District for the year from the 1st of August next to the 31st of July, 1885, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, Bijapur, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock, official time.

The farm will be sold of the whole District, or of each Taluka or of each individual shop, as the Collector may determine.

All sales will be subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Customs.

Further particulars may be learnt on application personally or by letter to the Collector.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Collector, Kaladgi.

Bijapur, 3rd July, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE PRIVILEGE of SELLING TODDY in the Kaladgi District including the Tikot Thana of Kurendvad Senior for the year from the 1st of August next to the 31st of July, 1885, will be RESOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, taluka by taluka, at the Collector's office, Bijapur, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock, official time.

The farms will include the privilege of importing toddy from His Highness the Nizam's Territory without payment of import duty.

They will be knocked down absolutely to the highest approved bidder above a certain upset price fixed for each Taluka.

Further particulars may be learnt on application personally or by letter to the Collector.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Collector, Kaladgi.

Bijapur, 3rd July, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE PRIVILEGE of SELLING OPIUM in the Kaladgi District for the year from the 1st of August next to the 31st of July, 1885, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, Bijapur, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, official time.

The farm of the whole District, or of each taluka, or of each individual shop, will be sold as the Collector may determine and either on the license-fee system or the minimum guaranteed vend system.

All sales will be subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Customs.

Further particulars may be learnt on application either personally or by letter to the Collector.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Collector, Kaladgi.

Bijapur, 3rd July, 1884.

NOTICES.

PHARMACY and DISPENSING.—This Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly qualified person of great experience, the dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists &c., Bombay.

BEST BRANDY.—If you want really good invalid Brandy for sick persons, go to

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of fine old Royal Blend Glenlivet Whisky. Price Rs. 22 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
TRAIN SERVICE OVER THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY next the 7th will run daily on the aforesaid state railway as under:—

KHAMGAON	Dep. 8-45	JALAMB	Dep. 10-15
JALAMB	Arr. 9-30	KHAMGAON	Arr. 11-0

a.m.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 3rd of July, 1884.

GRIMES' (NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON) TEN-GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA as follows:—

Containing Dinner service for 12 persons.
,, Porcelain Breakfast and Tea service for 12 persons.
,, Toilet service.
,, A service of finest Table-Glass for 12 persons.
,, A patent Duplex lamp.

Just arrived for sale, packed for India, as imported. Full particulars on application to

WM. WATSON & Co.

28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT,
EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSMAN.
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA FOR
HODGART'S PATENT COTTON PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
Apollo-stree

GERMAN BEER.

BODGER, WARBURTON, and Co., SOLE AGENTS in India for the FRANKFURT BREWERY COMPANY.

Cöln Gold Medal	1875.
London Exhibition, First Prize Medal	1881.
Frankfurt Do.	1881.
Amsterdam Do.	1883.

Brewers to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Prices on application at their Godowns in Military Square.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES
AWARDED TO
JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA.
SECTION F. CLASS 8. The only Gold Medal award.
PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.
COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.
SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.
LATH, LITHO, MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.
"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.
WRITING PAPERS: Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine sized Tinted Writings; also the "Lion Brand," Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.
SECTION B. CLASS 11.
CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS, COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS, ENVELOPES of every description.
BLOTTINGS.
CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.

INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10, at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No. exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES! of all kinds, descriptions, and prices, acknowledged by all to be the best. H. A. Geyer and Co., 7, Hornby-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—A strong English-built Brougham for single or pair, with pole and chains complete, in perfect order.—Price, Rs. 500. Apply H, care of this paper.

PERAMBULATORS for DOLLS, Rs. 3 to 4 each; also Dolls in great variety.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOUND, a few days ago, a Fox Terrier Puppy. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," this office.

FOR SALE, a high wheel strong Dog-cart and fast trotting sound Arab Horse, 14 hands. Apply to A, *Bombay Gazette* office.

SPONGES in great variety. Honey-comb, Turkey, Turkey-cup, Sanitary, Brown, &c., &c.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

MISS PAUL, pupil of Professor Niccolini and late music mistress of the Methodist Girls' School, Rangoon, gives instruction in music and singing. Terms moderate. Apply at 44, Tamarind-lane, Fort.

THE Oriental Bar, near the Custom House, Fort.—Best Wines and Spirits, and a good Billiard-table, together with music and free and easy every night. Conducted by Mrs. Grant and Miss Adale, Proprietresses.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

COME ONE, Come all; and try our great reduction in prices for cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

H. T. CRESWELL and Co., Gibraltar, have sent a shipment of their finest Sherries to Phipson and Co., 18, Forbes-street. Prices and samples on application.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

WANTED, an Assistant European Clerk, a good accountant and correspondent, able to take charge of an office. Salary Rs. 150 rising to 250. Apply to J. G. H. C., care of this paper.

NEW Ties and Scarfs now on view. Present fashions, 3 in hand, Ascot, Regency Bracelets, Silk Handkerchiefs, shirt Jewellery, Silk and Thread Evening Socks, &c., &c.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PERRIER JOUET'S RESERVE CUVEE, CHAMPAGNE, as supplied to all the leading Clubs in India. This brand is only shipped to, and can therefore only be secured from, LYON and Co.

SHORTHAND-WRITER (Pitman's System) seeks engagement, journalistic, secretarial, legal or commercial, considerable experience in London export trade, first-class London references. Apply "E. G.," care of this office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Stamp Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessels Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., by virtue of and mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hormusjee Shapoorjee Mistry and Framjee Hormusjee and Shapoorjee Hormusjee, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Khetwady New Road, formerly in the sub-district of Bhoiwada, but now in Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Hormusjee Shapoorjee, Jamsetjee Hormusjee, and the said Framjee, and also their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 231 and new No. 241, containing by admeasurement seventy feet in length and twenty feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 286, and new Survey No. 7436, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the compound wall of the property belonging to Pestonjee Heerjeebhoy, on the west by the said Khetwady New Road, on the north by the house of Rossabhoy Cowasjee Shroff, and on the south by the house of Eduljee Manockjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th and THURSDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at the Apollo-street, opposite the old Secretariat and next door to Messrs. Pearce and Co., Ld., a very large stock of fancy and other goods such as walking sticks of varieties, courier bags, tiffin baskets, embroidered pillows, satinwood, embroidered, folding and centre tables, a large assortment of alabaster and marble vases, figures, fruits, &c., canvas portmanteaus, larre hand organs with barrels, powder proof safes, safes by Tucker and Reeves, with patent keys, on teak stands, a large quantity of English marble envelopes, marble columns and vases, English inlaid circular table, marble tea-poys, maple and boxwood folding and other brackets, a large collection of powerful opera glasses of sizes, magnifying glasses, powerful telescopes of sizes, bronze statues, bassocks, foot-stools, plated centre pieces, epergnes with glass dishes, wall pegs, looking glasses, thermometers, spectacles, mechanical instruments, statues, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

Suit No. 318 of 1883.
JOOSUB HAJEE MOOSHAW
vs.
HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE JOOSUB and others.

Under instructions from the defendants herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 1.—A ship named Fathe Sultan, of 310 tons register, built in 1859; is 96 feet long and 25 feet broad.

Lot No. 2.—A pathemari call Kadri, of 75½ tons register, No. 170, built in 1831; 37 feet long, 20 feet and 7 inches broad, and 8 feet 6 inches deep.

Lot No. 3.—A pathemari called Fathe Rahiman, of 62⅔ tons register, No. 3212, built in 1864; is 39 feet long, 21 feet 5 inches broad, and 7 feet 5 inches deep.

Lot No 4.—A padow called Fateh Rahiman, of 24⅔ tons register, No 3122; built in 1864; is 31 feet long, 15 feet broad and 5 feet deep.

Lot No 5.—A padow called Fateh Salem, of 18⅔ tons register, built in 1856, No. 2301; is 28 feet 6 inches long, 14 feet 6 inches broad, and 4 feet 7 inches deep.

Lot No 6.—A padow called Palkee, of 23⅓ tons register, built in 1857; is 29 feet 4 inches long, 15 feet 2 inches broad, and 5 feet 7 inches deep.

A deposit of 25 per, cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above is lying at Jackaria-bunder, where they could be seen at any time.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY DRILLS.

On TUESDAY the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Hajee Jeewa Noor Mahamed.—

M.M.-D.—51 bales each 15 pieces Massachusetts Drills 29-30 inches and 40 yards.

P.M.C.-D.—125 bales each 15 pieces Pepperill drills, 29-30 inches and 40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and elaborately-carved household furniture, best plated ware by Elkington, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Brodwood and Sons, a handsome large aquarium with gold fish, handsome bronze Japanese and China flower vases, one firstrate 15-day marble clock, a firstrate sewing-machine, handsome oleographs and pictures, handsome hanging and table duplex kerosine lamps, very rich table ornaments, a handsome double seated circular glass-fronted miniature brougham, lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c., the property of SAMUEL HODGART, Esq. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in suits No. 98 and 155 of 1881 being suits in relation to the administration of the Estate of the late Eduljee Rustomji Soonavala, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their rooms. All that the debt or outstanding sum of Rs. 3,300 due and owing to the said Estate from Pestonji Dinshaw, formerly Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, upon a bond or writing in the Gujrati language in favour of the said deceased, and made and executed by him and dated the 6th May, 1880, payable by yearly instalments of Rs. 300 on the 1st day of May in each year. The said bond or writing is for Rs. 5,000, and the amount due thereon has now been reduced to Rs. 3,300 by payments made on account. The instalment of Rs. 300 due on the 1st May last is outstanding.

Also all that the Estate and interest of the late Eduljee Rustomji Soonavala in the share and interest of Eduljee Hormusji Buttivala in right of his wife Jeevanbai of and in the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of the late Hormusji Cowasji Mistry, deceased. The said Eduljee Rustomji Soonavala had in his life time filed a suit being suit No. 135 of 1877 against the said Eduljee Hormusji Buttivala and his said wife Jeevanbai for recovery of this claim and by an order of reference made in the said suit by the said court on the 30th March, 1878, it was referred, to W. E. Hart, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as Special Commissioner, to take the account of the Estate of the said Hormusjee Cowasjee Mistry, deceased, but which said reference has not since been proceeded with.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF BARNAGORE MILLS GUNNY BAGS.

On account and at the risk of Dossa Kirpal, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carmac-bunder the following bales gunny bags THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, the sale to commence at 2 p.m., as follows, viz:—

Ex s. s. Baccoora.

50 bales each containing 250 pieces of Barnagore Mills Standard No. 1A twilled gunny-bags, 44 by 26½, marked BC-1 and A1 in circle.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and goods to be removed within three days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
15 kegs Spence's patent metal.
One Remington match rifle with orthoptic sight, with about 190 cartridge cases.

By order of Sooda Heera and Co. and on account and at the risk of Abdoolla Kureem Mahomed.

15 pieces alpacca, 3 pieces flowered alpacca, 5 pieces rough holland, 5 pieces check, 2 pieces orange woollen cloth, and 32 pieces poplin silk and satin.

On account and at the risk of Esmailjee Currimbhoy—

2 cases boots.
32 kegs kola and nuts.

On account of the concerned—

1 mahogany upright cottage pianoforte.
1 black and gold ,,

Both by a first-class German-maker, quite new and specially built for India.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. Andrew Flockhart consisting of wearing apparel and sundries.

On account and at the risk of Lieut. C. Versey—

6 porcelain flower vases.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawood Khan.

76—19-21—3 cases cotton sewing thread.

On account of the concerned.

170 -6 6 cases T Red Cambrics.

1620-22 1
1707-9 2 ,, ,, ,,
1321-29 6 ,, ,, ,,
1520-34 2 ,, ,, ,,

On account and at the risk of Sudanund Larcojee.

5 table lamps.
50 dozen chimneys.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome fast going bay Persian horse, 14-1½ age, 5 offices in carriage and saddle.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MATOONGA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Narrayen Purshotumjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Peciocbai, and her husband Paulo Pascoal Gomes, Pedro Phillipe Fernandes, Zoojia Pedro Fernandes, Doming Pedro Fernandes, and Pascoal Fernandes in pursuance of the powers of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of April, 1881—

Firstly.—All that piece of tocca land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of a passage in Gowari at Matoonga, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue, under No. 125, and assessed formerly under No. 37, and now under No. 34, and bounded on the east by the house of Simao Vello Rodrigues, on the west by a passage, on the north by the house of Munoo Zoorin Fernandes, and on the south by a passage.

Secondly.—All that piece of tocca land, situate on the western side of a passage in Gowari at Matoonga, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts, and registered under No. 123, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the house of Simao Misquit, on the north by the land of Munoo Zoorin Fernandes, and on the south by the house of Sewa Dad Gowind.

Thirdly.—All that piece of foras freehold land, containing one field situate at Gowari in Matoonga, containing by admeasurement 625 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Gopal Mahadew Thakoor, on the west by the property of Wittoo Bapoo Thakoor, on the north by the property of Simao Rodrigues, and on the south by the Bundh (footpath).

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF TWO NEW GERMAN COTTON PIANOFORTES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms on account of the concerned.

1 walnutwood upright cottage pianoforte.
1 black and gold upright cottage pianoforte, both by a first class German maker, quite new, and specially built for India.

They are now on view.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited,
(in Liquidation.)
To CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Ginning Factory at Broach and of Press and Ginning Factory at Pallej.

Under instructions from Messrs. G. W. READ and B. F. CAMA, the liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of July at 3 o'clock p.m. put up for sale by auction at their rooms in Bombay the undermentioned properties, which belong to the above Company.

A pucka-built ginning factory at Broach with office accommodation, store-rooms, weighing shed, and a substantial manager's bungalow, together with the land attaching and belonging to the factory, containing an area of about one and a half acres more or less, part of which is freehold and part leasehold, held for a term, of which 44 years are unexpired.

The factory contains 90 Platt Macarthy's double-action nominal horse-power; by Benjamin Rick and Son, two boilers, shafting for driving the gins, seed cotton opener, and mechanics' shop with tools and two excellent lathes, also two bale presses, fire-engine, cart weighing machine and a well-found store-room as per inventory to be found with the auctioneers.

This factory was worked by Messrs. Ralli Brothers last year and inspected and reported on by Mr. Alcock, of Bombay, whose report can be seen at the office of the liquidators, 6, Apollo-street, Bombay.

A ginning factory and labourers' sheds at Pallej near Broach, built on iron columns, walled with corrugated iron sheets, containing one Hodgart's double-action gins, two separate steam engines by W. and A. McConnie of Glasgow (15 nominal horse-power) and Hick and Son (12 nominal horse-power), two boilers by Simpson and Co. and Hick and Son, five wood cotton screws, leather belting three half-presses, donkey engine, cart weighing machine, roller pressing machine, self-acting 10-inch centre-screw cutting lathe, fire-engine complete, and sundry other tools and gear, together with the land attached to the factory and press-house, containing an area of about three acres and four goontas, more or less held on leases for terms of which 36 years are unexpired.

This factory was also worked by Messrs. Ralli Brothers last year and inspected and reported on by Mr. Alcock, of Bombay, whose report can be seen at the office of the liquidators, 6, Apollo-street, Bombay.

Also at Pallej.

To be sold either separately or jointly with the ginning factory, one strong combined steam lever full press by George Forrester and Co., Liverpool. It is worked by a large steam cylinder supplied by a vertical multitubular boiler (about 40 horse-power). The press-house is built on iron columns walled and roofed in with corrugated iron sheets. This was also inspected and reported on by Mr. Alcock, of Bombay, whose report can be seen at the office of the liquidators.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be seen after the 1st July at the office of the liquidators or solicitors, Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, in Meadow-street, or at the liquidator's office.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited,
(in Liquidation)
TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Press and Press house with a large Bungalow attached at Ahmednagar.

Under instructions from Messrs. G. W. READ and B. F. CAMA, the liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 28th day of July at 3 o'clock p. m., put up for sale by auction, at their rooms in Bombay, the undermentioned property which belongs to the above Company, a Presshouse built on iron columns, walled and roofed in with corrugated iron sheets, containing one Hodgart's half-press, also one finishing press by Fullerton Hodgart and Barclay, engine by Alex. Shanks, one boiler by Simpson and Co., and a set of eight pumps with gearing and water tank, also one patent cotton opener by Kleinknecht complete with shafting, together with blacksmith's shop, storeroom and tools, &c., as per inventory, the whole standing on a plot of land containing 9 acres 18 goontas or thereabouts, which is the absolute property of the Company, subject to the usual rent to Government, and on which also stands a large stone-built bungalow used as a dwelling-house by the manager and engineer of the Company.

This Press is in working order and has been in use throughout the present busy season.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be seen after the 1st July at the office of the liquidators of the above Company at 6, Apollo-street, or of their solicitors, Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson in Meadow-street, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1884.

NOTICE.
No. 1908.
IRON TUG STEAMER FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the purchase of the I. G. steamer "HASTY" will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at Bombay up to noon of the 15th July, 1884.

The Vessel will be sold as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, but will not be handed over to the purchaser until the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

PARTICULARS.

Gross Register Tonnage	.. .. ..	..	96
Net do.	do.	..	57

When and where built—Built and engined by Napier of Glasgow in 1867.

Length over all	.. ..	..	92 ft. 9 in.
Breadth	.. ..	..	17 ,, ,,
Depth in Hold	.. ..	..	8 ,, 8 ,,
Burthen in Tons, old measurement	..	..	120 21-94ths
Draft of water	.. .. { Forward	..	5 ft. 6 in.
	.. .. { Aft	..	6 ,, 0 ,,
Indicated Horse Power	.. .. ..	..	200

Description of build—Frames and plating iron.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 11th June, 1884.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above Hotel begs to notify to the European gentry and the Mofussil that he is now prepared to accommodate Bo

BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

...N ROBERTS, Jun., played a second match ...day night with Mr. F. Bridger at the ... Rooms, and with the spot stroke barred ... had no difficulty in securing a complete ...ver the Champion on the terms allowed ... in 1,000 up. Although the play was some...ratic at times on both sides, there was an ...g contest, and the opponents were im...applauded when one example after ...anspired of skilful manipulation, the deli...ery cannons by which Roberts repeatedly ...his score evoking the greatest admiration. ...e opened badly for Bridger, for his opponent ...ran up 75, including a break of 32, whilst ...mbay representative rested at 618. With ...scores Bridger reached 699 when Roberts ...tained his second century, the latter having ...ed both by his own luck and the mischances ...rival. A break of 29 helped Roberts on to ...t Bridger by some clever double shots reach...Breaks of 51 and 29 by Roberts made the ...341—758. The first of these was almost ...y made up of the fine cannons at which the ...pion is almost as great an adept as at the ...stroke, and was only terminated by the white ...ing into the pocket. Scoring continued at ...t the same ratio, Bridger twice missing an easy ...and leaving the red over the pocket. The game ...was—Bridger 800, Roberts 390. The Champion ...showed good form, and by some beautiful play ...ributed a break of 59, terminated by his taking a ...ult cannon too fine. To this a break of 41 immе...succeeded, likewise ending unfortunately ...a ball slipping into the pocket when the others ...in baulk. At the usual interval the game had ...ed:—Roberts 534, Bridger 838. On play being ...ed, the Bombay player completely turned the ...at once putting on 76 in instalments of double ...s varying from 14 to 21, whilst Roberts ...advanced by 40, half of which was a ...contribution. Bridger entered the final ...ed when Roberts stuck at 574. The latter was ...fully on his mettle, but there was no ...tunity afforded him to recover the distance at ...he had been left. Bridger seldom failed to ...although only in units, and when he was at ...patients had just saved his sixth century. A ...of 32 and some minor scores helped him on ...although Bridger had only added ten in the ...ime; and Roberts had attained 712 when ...er had gradually crept up and finished the ...To-night it is understood that Mr. Roberts ...farewell match at the same rooms, conceding ...et 650 in the 1,000, the spot stroke not being ...

...CULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

...llowing is the annual report of the Gocul...al Hospital for the year 1883:—

...RVANCY AND WATER SUPPLY.—The strictest ...es is maintained within and around the ...buildings and offices, and also in the com...Close to either entrance to the hospital ...are two stationary dust-bins which are ...wing with filth, and frequently emit ...ensive odour, which, when the wind is ...quarter, is carried into, and through the ...ement of this nuisance is ur...The water supply during the ...d good.

...INGS.—The repairs of the build...d by the Executive Engineer's ...factorily in every way. One ...constantly filled with smoke ...vision not having been made ...defect has, however, been re...s and small-pox wards being ...e cook-houses on one side, and ...e other, were considered to be ...rable danger not only to the ...also to the public at large. I ...that the annexation of conta...d be stopped and that the build...h some necessary alterations, ...the reception of out-patients; ...ould give an additional ward ...e of the wards had under the ...given up to the use of the out...mendation was sanctioned by ...tion, No. 4632, dated 15th ...eral Department, and since ...olera or small-pox have been ...ards which formerly received ...ed as suggested. The dead-...y unsuited both as regards ...truction, for the purpose for ...ly built. I have made sug...having the defects remedied, ...s, be acted upon. The com...it does 21,364 square yards, is, ...most deplorable condition as ...for taking care of it. Apart ...it would, I think, be of ...the convalescent patients if ...garden to take morning and ...As matters stand at present ...the compound or even clean, ...ered, there being no establish...se. I venture to think that ...em might be well and profit...ve purpose. And I hope that ...for such a useful object may ...

...TH OF BOMBAY.—The general ...as very fair so far as can be ...attendance at this hospital ...57 cases of small-pox were ...ear.

...PATIENTS IN-DOOR AND ...The number admitted into ...against 2,630 in the previous ...se of 79. The beds available, ...as wards, are 124 (104 for men ...at since the closing of conta...s are available. The daily ...in the hospital was 107·8 as ...r the year 1882. Of the total ...e discharged cured, 60 were ...charged otherwise, and 322 ...f 11·8 per cent. on the total ...r cent. of the year previous. ...ge attendance 90·6 were ...n and 5·3 were children ...age. The following table ...osition of those admitted

...of	Total of all classes.	Percentage.
...lass.	1,685	62·3
...	1,024	37·7
.....	2,709	100·0

...s.—There were 16,348 out...ainst 14,755 in the previous ...ease of 2,093. Of these, 9,594 ...omen and 4,338 were children. ...for the previous year were ...The largest number of ...e Hindus, of whom 8,010 ...usalmans 3,193, then Parsees ...942, and other classes 78.

...FATALITY OF THE MORE ...EATED.—The largest number ...under the head of injuries, ...re 3,889; of these 704 were ...and 3,185 as out-patients. ...the previous year was ...were in-patients, and 2,918 ...these gentlemen have performed their duties has been made the subject of a separate report, and it is unnecessary further to allude to the matter here.

9. CONDUCT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.—Of Mr. Eadon, the House Surgeon, I cannot speak too highly. Since I have taken charge of the hospital I have ever found him most indefatigable and zealous in the performance of his duties; and I can candidly say, that during an experience of nearly 25 years, I have met no officer of the subordinate medical department better fitted for the responsible position which he holds. Mr. DeSilva, the Assistant Apothecary, has given me every satisfaction. He virtually performs the duties of House Physician. He is zealous and attentive and has left nothing to be desired in his general conduct. The Steward and his establishment have conducted their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

10. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—The want of separate and detached accommodation for the out-patients, which has been so prominently brought to notice in former reports, I am glad to say, no longer exists owing to the exclusion of cholera and small-pox patients whereby the wards formerly occupied by those cases have become available for the large number of people who seek relief every morning and are afterwards able to attend to their ordinary daily duties. I hope that the next report will show that the arrangements which will, I trust, be completed in the course of a few months, make the accommodation for this class of patients everything that could be desired and second to none in any hospital in India.

COST.—The total cost was Rs. 43,435-12-11 as against Rs. 40,272-10-0 in the preceding year. Of this Rs. 14,047-11-10 was paid by Government and Rs. 29,388-1-1 by the Municipality. The cost per patient was Rs. 2-3-6 against Rs. 2-5-0 in the previous year, and the cost per diet was Rs. 0-3-0 against Rs. 0-3-2 or 2 pies less than the previous year.

A. N. HOJEL, Surgeon-Major,
In Charge Goculdas T. Hospital.
Bombay, 20th March, 1884.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

THE well-known billiard-makers, of Bombay, Messrs. John Roberts and Co., have sold their whole concern to the Bombay Saw Mills.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

THE DULPUTRAM MEMORIAL FUND.

UP to Friday last Rs. 3,762 have been subscribed to the Dulputram Dayaram memorial fund. (This gentleman is the blind poet of Guzerat.)—*Rast Goftar.*

THEFT AT BARODA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rast Goftar* sends the following item of news from Baroda:—Her Highness Ranee Jamnabye is now living in the Moti-Baug palace. Last month a theft was committed in the building and the Ranee lost property of the value of Rs. 6,000. In consequence of this the salaries of the eight *Fouzdars*, or police inspectors, have been stopped. The superintendent has issued a memorandum that the salaries will only be paid when the perpetrators of the theft are apprehended.

THE BANK OF MADRAS DIVIDEND.

THE directors of the Bank of Madras have had the agreeable duty of announcing that the half-year just ended proved exceedingly profitable, so much so that they have been enabled, not only to declare a dividend for the six months at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, but they have been enabled to add a lakh of rupees to the reserve fund. The dividend for the immediately preceding half-year having been at the rate of 5 per cent., the dividend for the twelve months, ended 30th ultimo, was 7 per cent., plus the raising of the reserve from Rs. 7,50,000 to Rs. 8,50,000 "The times" are, on all sides, the subject of much animadversion; and it argues both good fortune and good management, that the Bank has done so well. "Ill wind that blows nobody good," and the foul wind that caused the Oriental Bank to founder, has brought much new and good business to the Bank. We congratulate the directors on their wisdom in resisting the temptation of declaring a larger dividend than 9 per cent. Had they been content to leave the reserve fund where it was on the 31st December last, they might have declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, and thus have brought the return for the twelve months up to 9 per cent. But they have accepted instruction from the failure of the Oriental Bank, and the success of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They have "laid by for the rainy day." They have earned a very neat interest for the proprietary body; but at the same time, they have strengthened the Bank's bulwark. The reserve fund has always been the Bank's weak point. The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their investment; there is no contingent liability, should the Bank come to grief, as has been brought painfully home to the shareholders of the Oriental Bank. So, it is peculiarly the duty of the directors to educate the shareholders to habits of forbearance and self-restraint in the eating of their cake. Banks, no more than schoolboys, can eat their cake and have it. Hence, in the day of prosperity, the truth, that the unforeseen always happens. Former boards of directors have dangerously set off the task of building up the reserve. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has a reserve equal to 50 per cent. of its capital. The Bank of Madras has now a reserve equal to about 10 per cent. of its capital, instead of within 14 per cent., as was the case on the 31st December last. The present directors have adopted a policy which conduces to the stability, and therefore to the usefulness of the Bank. Persistence in that wise policy for a few years, will repair the weakness that is inseparable from a small reserve.—*Madras Mail.*

BENGAL.

STEALING A LAWYER'S BRIEF.—At Calcutta Mr. John Remfry, attorney-at-law, applied for a summons against one Poorna Chunder Chatterjee, lately in his employ, for the theft of a brief. Applicant said that he had ordered the accused to take out certain subpœnas in a suit in the Presidency Small Cause Court, but he neglected to do so, in consequence of which complainant dismissed him. Some days after the accused went to Mr. Remfry's office during his absence, and gave one of the peons a letter which, he said, was an important business communication, and would have to be carefully made over to complainant. The peon believing his story, took the letter to Mr. Remfry, and in the peon's absence, defendant contrived to steal the brief. The brief was made over to certain parties for the purpose of helping them in an appeal, and the complainant by the loss was unable to tax his bill of costs. The defendant had stolen the brief for the benefit of the parties who were engaged in filing the appeal in the case. The letter which was handed over to complainant was unsigned, and had no meaning. The application was granted.—*Statesman.*

TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENTS IN ASSAM.—The Director General of Telegraphs and the Postmaster-General, will no doubt, be glad to be informed how the public convenience is served in the matter of Telegraph and Postal communication in Assam. There is a Telegraph Office at Dhunsiri Mookh—in some other respects about the most desolate place ever sung of in verse or pictured in story—and Latakoojan is only some twenty miles distant inland. There is no direct Telegraphic communication between these two places; but the Dhunsiri Mookh Telegraph Office is connected with Golaghat some twelve miles beyond Latakoojan; and to the ordinary mind, un-educated in the mysteries of the departments, it appears possible and even probable, that a telegram, sent from Dhunsiri Mookh for Latakoojan, might reach its destination *via* Golaghat the next day. As a matter of fact, however, a telegram, sent in at the Dhunsiri Mookh Telegraph Office early in the evening of the 23rd June, did not reach Latakoojan on the 24th, or even the 25th, but was not delivered till near noon on the 26th. The delay rested, no doubt, with the Post Office people, who probably received the message at Golaghat for delivery on the morning of the 24th. How two days came to be occupied between Golaghat and Latakoojan, twelve miles might be a matter worthy of the Post Office authorities' attention. *Apropos*, why is it considered necessary that telegrams forwarded by Post should be registered, which means delay. Surely, they might be sent on as ordinary Post letters. At least, if it is considered necessary to register them, in order to ensure safe delivery and provide a form of receipt, they might be delivered at once along with the receipt; but the present plan appears to be for the Post Office to send the addressee the registered receipt only, which has to be signed and returned before the telegram is given up, in the same way that money is paid upon a money order.—*Indian Daily News.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

WILD WEATHER.—Rare and curious testimony is afforded to the mildness of the late winter at Simla by the rhododendrons, which are now blooming for the second time this season. Some of the hill-sides are said to be a blaze of crimson in consequence The same thing, we hear, is noticed at Mussoorie, to the dismay of the native weather-wise, who hold it a certain sign of a failure in the rains.—*Pioneer.*

POLICE.—Mr. Charles Brown has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, *vice* the late Major Newberry.—*Ibid.*

DEFENDERS OF THE DYNAMITARDS.

A CORRESPONDENT who claims to have a very wide acquaintance among the London working men, sends the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following somewhat alarming account of what he asserts are opinions widely entertained among them:—

There are many person of great political activity, chiefly in the extreme Radical ranks, who, while holding that the recent outrages are inexcusable, do not believe they are inexplicable. Even so sober a journal as the Liberal morning paper declares it, in a recent spasm of delirium, that the explosion at Scotland-yard was quite "natural;" and there are not a few British subjects with pretensions to political wisdom who have what Carlyle would have called a "mischief-joy" at the cowardly attempts to destroy public buildings and imperil human lives. They are obviously of the extreme school of politics, and believe that the demands of Ireland should be granted to the fullest extent. Irish movements have always found desperate supporters who were not Celts. A Continental refugee was a principal actor in the Fenian movement of twenty years ago, and one of the most important manifestoes then issued by the "Brotherhood" was drafted by a leading Radical, who lately has been and still is very prominently before the public. Those who are acquainted with the active spirits of the English proletariat know very well that there is a widespread conviction that little can be obtained from Governments more Whig than Liberal, except by a display of force. Quite recently at a discussion on trade unionism the secretary of a well-known and not insignificant society declared that the principle of unionism was so languid that a Broadhead with his canisters of gunpowder was necessary, and ought to be forthcoming to produce a desirable stimulus. The sentiment met with some approval and no expressed disapproval. It is but right to say that no leading trade unionist was present, or so abominable a doctrine would have met with a condemnation as just as it would have been severe. The insidious power of dynamite, that there is a fire smouldering which, in sum circumstances, might burst into dangerous flame.

The logic of the British working man is of a rough-and-ready kind. If there be one thing clearer to his mind then another it is that outrages are not committed for fun. Men do not assassinate or blow up buildings for mere amusement. The British working man may believe that the miscreant dynamiters are mercenaries; but he knows a cause far deeper that explains, not perhaps how it is that assassins can be hired, but how it is that there are persons who hire them. It is maintained by those that if the disaffection that produces the outrages were removed the outrages would cease, and that that is the prudent course to follow. To many persons it is a far more heinous offence to evict and perhaps starve to death two hundred and sixty families on the stony heights of Castlerea than to break two hundred and sixty panes of glass in Downing-street. The dynamite and dagger men are considered by those who sympathize with the oppressed as but little worse then the "wolf of Connemara," and the fact that the latter carries on his outrages with the help of the military and the police, and with the sanction of the law, does not soften the bitterness of that feeling. There is a high authority for the dictum that when laws are essentially bad it is merely a matter of prudence to obey them; and it is not surprising if men of fervent spirit strain that doctrine to the utmost.

It is the feeling above indicated that led so many ardent politicians of the proletariat class to prophesy that the last Dynamite Act would be followed by more outrages, and who still maintain that all coercive legislation will ultimately result in increased disaffection. Oppression makes even wise men mad, and an undue exercise of force is certain to create forcible resistance. The "men of order," who "abhor violence and moral suasion," are frequently reminded by person of the class here referred to that "force" is the most constitutional of all methods. It is the method most used by Government itself. Force be improper and unjustifiable, why, they ask, do we pay so many millions a year for our battalions and bayonets, our infantry and ironclads? Men who suffer, or who sympathize with suffering, are not easily persuaded that force should be a Government monopoly. It is admitted even by historians that rebellion is legitimate if it succeeds, and this is a doctrine that tinges the opinions of those who do not rebel only because they know that failure would be the result. All this may be very fallacious reasoning, but it is nevertheless the argument openly advanced every night in almost every place were working men congregate, and is an argument, too, that practically receives considerable touch of this characteristic of the Extreme Radical is attributable to the cosmopolitan nature of working men's organizations. The officials of Nihilism, or at any rate some of them, are active members of the political clubs of English working men—institutions that have also among them a fair sprinkling of extreme French and German Socialists, many of them proscripts. The influence of these men is everywhere apparent—even were it not so it is no uncommon thing to hear it said. "Every can of dynamite helps on the cause," and to hear more than a half-hearted satisfaction at the dynamite outrages.

It may be asked, how is it, then, these opinions are not more loudly asserted? If they are so widely held how is it they are not proclaimed more openly than they are? The answer is at hand. The causes which the working men have at their command to exert a persistent influence of sufficient power to induce action. It is not in England that the shoe pinches. If the British labourer were oppressed as the Irish labourer is oppressed, there is no saying what excesses might not be committed. The men who threw down Hyde-park railings for the sake of a vote; the Jingoes that broke Mr. Gladstone's windows, and would have mobbed Mr. Gladstone himself, if they had had the chance; the operatives who set fire to a manufacturer's house at Blackburn for an advance of wages; the ironworkers who a year ago took possession of a foundry in Staffordshire; and the women who, with faces bleeding from the blows of policemen's staves, held Palace-yard until the match tax was abandoned, are not made of the stuff that would readily yield if they suffered as some people suffer and were oppressed as others are oppressed. This they boldly declare. They do not suffer, and therefore they do not rebel. The spirit, however, is willing, and on adequate cause would assert itself in the future as it has done in the past. They are abiding in hope that the next Parliament will give them the power that will make it easier than they, such improvement in the law as will make their lives easier. In the meantime it should not be forgotten, for it cannot be ignored, that they regard the dynamiter, not with kindly feelings, but as an instrument that will force on an unwilling Legislature the wisdom of removing all the causes that prompt murder and foster outrage. To their view the dynamiter is a necessary evil. It remains to convince them that he is an unnecessary evil.

THE FESTIVAL OF JUGANNATH.

THE number of pilgrims who flock to Puri varies, of course, from year to year, and is estimated at from fifty thousand to three hundred thousand. The chief festival of the year occurs at midsummer, when the journey of perhaps a thousand or even fifteen hundred miles, mostly performed on foot, is rendered more oppressive by the intolerable heat, in spite of which, the weary pilgrim band, chiefly consisting of fragile old women, must push on, never failing short of their full day's march, lest they should reach the hallowed spot too late, and fail to be present at the various ceremonies which are to secure their salvation. We should notice, by the way, that this thirst for pilgrimage and the persevering zeal which carries the wayfarers through all hardships of the journey are diligently fanned by priestly emissaries, who go forth into every corner of the land preaching the necessity of thus purchasing salvation, and of carrying suitable offerings to the gods, or rather to the cruel harpies who guard the shrines. By the time the weary foot-sore creatures reach their desired haven, scarce able to crawl along on bleeding feet, the season of the rains arrives. Perhaps for a few days longer the sun may shine, and the wayfarers, refreshed by a bathe in some sacred tank, don the finery that was wrapped up in their dirty little bundles and come forth like radiant butterflies to flutter in and out of every temple and drink of the elixir of holiness—a draught, however, which is by no means "without money and without price," for at every turn they are taxed by the wolfish priests, and compelled to give alms far beyond their ability. By the time they are shorn of every available coin, and have scarcely retained the sum necessary to purchase a few pounds of rice on their homeward journey, the rains set in in good earnest. Such of the multitude as have secured a right to lie down anywhere under cover are deemed fortunate, even though they be packed close as herrings in a barrel. Vast numbers have no option but to spend days and nights without shelter of any sort, exposed to the pitiless rain which pours down in sheets on the miserable multitude, who perforce can but lie still, helpless and hopeless, literally soddened—soaked to the skin, without the possibility of a change of raiment, and moreover half-starved. Meanwhile the rain is busy stirring up the foul accumulations of filth from every corner, and overflowing such substitutes for drainage as may exist, till the whole town becomes altogether abominable and pestiferous, and the lurking cholera and fever-fiends start up on every hand, and hold high revel on a stage so admirably prepared for them. Of course multitudes perish, and their unburnt and unburied bodies are left a prey to foul birds and dogs. The miserable survivors struggle homeward, while the ceaseless rain still pours down in floods, swelling every river to a raging flood, and making the roads well-nigh impassable. Sometimes they have to wait for days on the river bank, ere any boat dares to ferry them across the furious torrent. They hurry on, however, for the demands of the rapacious priests have scarcely left them coin wherewith to support their wretched lives till they can reach their own villages. So, on the strength of one meal of rice, they march from thirty to forty miles a day, and of course multitudes drop from sheer exhaustion, and are left to die where they fall, unless, indeed, they have the good luck to be within the boundaries of some British town, where Government servants are ready to carry them to hospital, and tend them with all possible care; a work of mercy which, however, the poor sufferers resist so long as they are capable of even crawling onward. It is rumoured that many of the younger women meet with a fate far more cruel than the death which they accept so calmly—for bands of ruffians haunt the roads whereby the pilgrims return, and watch their opportunity to kidnap such women as from weariness or pain cannot keep pace with the others, and so get separated from their families; the helpless creatures thus captured are carried off to recruit Mahommedan zenanas. Year by year this appalling sacrifice of human life continues (the annual death-rate among the pilgrims attending this one festival being by the lowest computation twelve thousand, while in some years it is as high as fifty thousand), and all this is endured in the service of Vishnu the All-Preserver—most benevolent of the gods—to whom bloodshed is abomination, and whose temple would be defiled by the sacrifice of even a goat. Yet so deeply rooted in the national faith is a belief in the efficacy of these toilsome pilgrimages, that any attempt on the part of Government to prohibit or even check them would be considered the most cruel infringement of religious privileges, and would probably lead to a universal mutiny!—*Gentleman Magazine.*

MR. BRIGHT ON THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

THE *Chicago Times* states that Mr. John Bright was invited to attend the recent educational Conference of the Quaker Church. In his reply, addressed to Allen Jay, Superintendent of Earlham College, he says:—

I duly received thy letter. I did not reply to it in time for your Conference to Earlham College, for in truth I did not feel that I could write anything that would be of service to you. My line of labour does not seem to lie in the way of writing advice, or of attempting to instruct those who are most probably in advance of myself in matters of the highest import. In this country I have not taken much part in the details of education, either in connection with our own society or our general population. I have given what support I could in occasional public speeches to the education policy of the Government, which I am glad to say has made great progress within the last ten or twelve years. I observe with much interest your increasing numbers; with us Friends do not sensibly increase. Your influence on your Government is probably not so great in proportion to your numbers as ours is upon our Government. What is the cause of this difference? I do not know—perhaps it arises from less attention having been given to the education of members with you than with us.

It is only of late years that Friends here have mingled so much in political moments; our public questions have been such as to excite the interest and sympathy of religious men and families, and many Friends have worked willingly in their behalf. Your great slavery struggle induced but a few of your Friends to enter the political field. Now that it is ended, perhaps there is no question among you to compel you to mingle in the labours and strifes of political parties. With increasing numbers it becomes you to take your part. Our Friends are often active in the attempt to bring our home legislation and foreign policy in accordance with the moral law. You acted thus in your slavery question You are a happy people if you have no other questions on which your efforts may be wisely expended.

In a certain sense you have no foreign policy. We have it always with us—often bringing us into anxiety and danger. It has been my endeavour to lead our people, and especially our Liberal party, to feel that the moral law is given as much for nations as for individuals, and that nations cannot be truly prosperous and happy while it is neglected and broken.

But I am writing too much: I hope your educational arrangements and labours may bear good fruits to the society and to your country. I remember thy visit here with much pleasure. My home has been sorely stricken since then. My dear wife was taken from me most suddenly more then five years ago. All my children, my youngest boy excepted, are married and have now their own homes. My home is now scraped, and often seems very desolate. I thank thee for my good wishes.—I am sincerely thy friend, John Bright.

CRIMEAN CEMETERIES.

A PUBLIC meeting has been held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, for the purpose of receiving the final report of the executive committee. General Sir W. Codrington presented the report, from which it appeared that the total subscriptions received amounted to £1,594, while the expenditure was £1,445, leaving a balance of £149 in hand. The Duke of Cambridge said that they must all feel very much affected that Lord Hertford, who really initiated the good work, had not lived long enough to see it completed. They, however, had had the advantage of Sir William Codrington, Colonel Conolly, and others, who had assisted in completing what they desired to see accomplished. In fact, everything had gone on as well as they could wish, and they might now feel with satisfaction that in future the gravest of their gallant soldiers who had lost their lives in the Crimea would be attended to in a manner that everybody with the feeling of an Englishman would wish them to be. The motion having been carried, Colonel Conolly moved, "That the Chancellor of the Exchequer be informed that the work of the Crimean Cemetery being now completed, he be requested to direct the payment of £200 a year from the 1st of April, 1884, in accordance with the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 20th of April, 1873, and also that the payment be made in quarterly payments in advance to the Office of Works, under whom the executive arrangements are to be made." The motion having been carried, the meeting passed resolutions thanking Captain Harford for his services rendered in this national work and voting a sum of £100 in acknowledgment of his services, and also thanking the Russian Government.

VIVISECTION IN ENGLAND.

A RETURN just published, showing the number of experiments performed upon living animals during the year 1883 under the Vivisection Act, is somewhat remarkable document. It appears that [illegible] whom 32 performed experiments and 12 performed none. In Ireland eight persons held licences, of whom only four performed experiments. The total number of experiments of all kinds was 535 in England and Scotland, and 34 in Ireland. Of these 290 were carried out under the restrictions of the licence alone, 55 under special certificates dispensing with the use of anæsthetics, and 122 under certificates dispensing with the obligation to kill the animal before recovering from anæsthesia. Under certificates permitting experiments on cats, dogs, horses, mules, and asses there were 102 operations, but it appears that only four or five were upon cats or dogs, and none at all upon the other animals named. As regards the 290 cases first mentioned together with a number carried out under certificates prescribing anæsthetics, the animals were rendered insensible during the whole of the operations, and were not allowed to regain sensibility. Their sufferings are accordingly quite inappreciable by the most acute sympathiser. The 55 experiments without anæsthetics consisted in simple inoculation or hypodermic injection with morbid matter whose operation it was desired to discover, and the pain inflicted was at the most that of ordinary vaccination and its results. Of the 122 experiments in which the animals were allowed to regain sensibility, 114 also consisted principally in inoculation, and were for the most part connected with an important inquiry into the nature of tubercular affections. No pain was inflicted save in some 14 or 15 instances, and even in these it was trifling. In the remaining eight cases anæsthetics were used, and though the surgical operations amounted to more than a mere puncture, the pain would be only that usually attending the healing of a surgical wound. The experiments upon cats and dogs are classified under the heads already mentioned. The conclusion of the Inspector's report is that "the amount of direct or indirect suffering from the performance of physiological experiments during the past year was wholly insignificant, and limited to about 14 or 15 animals."

We venture humbly to hope, though we cannot feel very confident, that our humanitarians will be satisfied with this proof of the very narrow limits within which men of science can indulge that love of torture which physiological knowledge is supposed by those who have none of it to produce. Sport, fashion, caprice, thoughtlessness, and ignorance are every day inflicting even in exquisitely sensitive circles a large amount of animal suffering, which a stringent Act of Parliament can by no means do more than alleviate. If the tender mercies of science for a whole year. The yelping terriers and pampered pugs upon which ladies lavish their caresses have undergone far greater agonies before they were fitted for the enviable position they occupy than were suffered by the most hardly used of the fifteen animals that became temporary martyrs to the endeavour to find a remedy for one of the greatest scourges of humanity. A rainy day inflicts more pain in a single London street upon the horses that minister to our needs or our pleasures than science is chargeable with for twelve months. It is, however, as vain to reason with a morbid sentiment as it is to combat a congenital antipathy. To the anti-vivisectionist a tiancet prick inflicted in the pursuit of knowledge is more odious than the whole mass of animal suffering around him, and the imagined yell of an inoculated rabbit drowns the cry of human suffering which science alone can relieve. A return such as that before us may, however, have a good effect in curbing the anti-scientific imagination. Its cool statements and precise figures lay the length and the breadth of the evil before us, and sensitive people can no longer work themselves into frenzy by picturing every physiologist as surrounded by wretched animals writhing under his refined tortures. As a shying horse is led quietly up to the gaspost or the shrub that his equine imagination has invested with terror, so may our humanitarians be invited to look closely and long at the actual proportions of their bugbear. The majority of animals operated upon die painlessly under the influence of anæsthetics, or recover from their influence quite unconscious of the vivisection they have undergone, while a certain number endure the inconvenience to which all our babies are put and which they voluntarily undergo again if they grow up in the light of science. A mere handful in the course of a year either suffer from the tuberculosis which sweeps away so many of our fellow-men, or have to endure the pain of recovery from a surgical operation trifling in comparison with those daily performed in our hospitals. There we have the dimensions of the evil that seems to scare some of our friends almost into hysterics. If they persist in denouncing the Act as inadequate they must be taken to hold that the chief duty of man upon earth is to shield the inferior animals—if we may call them so—from all participation in the ills that human flesh is heir to. In that case we really have the right to call upon them to be consistent, and to devote themselves to the abolition of animal suffering far more severe and widespread than any that science inflicts.—*Times.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled, imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 240, High Holborn, London.

COOKERY TEACHING UNDER THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

THE teaching of cookery requires a large amount of material. For instance, the cost of provisions for the month ending March 15 in the current year amounted to £77. If this were not sold when cooked the loss would be so great as to render this branch of our work impracticable. Therefore, a sale must be secured for our dishes. No sale can be found for ill-dressed food. Tolerably good cooking is therefore essential; and not only must our dishes be well cooked, but they must be such as the customers we can attract will buy. These consist principally of the pupils themselves, and of the teachers in the schools at which the centres are placed. But, while dishes must be prepared which our consumers will purchase, they must at the same time be adapted to supply the knowledge that it is the Board's aim to impart. We are sometimes asked why we do not employ the children in making soup or cheap stews, which would command, our critics believe, a ready sale among the poor of the neighbourhood. The answer is that it is not our object to cook for the poor, but to teach the girls the elements of the culinary art, an object incompatible with the preparation of large quantities of the same kind of food. While, therefore, our centres must not, on the one hand, endeavour to rival the variety of dishes in a restaurant, they must on the other, avoid degenerating into a soup kitchen. We hope we have avoided both evils, for while our dishes command a more or less ready sale, their preparation is well adapted to invest the pupil with a by no means contemptible skill in simple cookery for present use, and should she in future desire to pursue the art to its higher branches, the elementary knowledge gained at our classes will be of invaluable assistance to her. Sick cookery is not omitted. The girls learn to make beef-tea, light puddings, mutton broth, and gruel, this last unexpectedly proving a saleable article. The syllabus also includes recipes for palatable dishes made from provisions which have been already cooked. If we are asked how far our cookery teaching has found favour among the parents it would be difficult to give a conclusive answer. It is true we sometimes hear frivolous excuses from them to account for the non-attendance of their daughters at these classes. The girls, they may remark, go to school to learn reading and writing; as for cooking they can learn that at home. The School Board do not enforce attendance at the classes in cases where the parents object. The prefer to convince rather than to compel. But there are encouraging signs that our efforts in this direction are appreciated by both parents and children. A widow, who had obtained leave for her daughter to become a half-timer, was nevertheless advised to let her attend school as often as possible. "Yes, I will," she answered; and she shall always go to the cookery lesson. I don't intend her to miss *that*. A woman, stopping in the street, told a Board School visitor that with "When does the cookery class begin? I can't have my daughter left out on any account." At one of the centres a lady visitor asked a pupil if she were able to help her mother to cook. "I cooks for mother," was the answer, "but father likes my cooking." Another cookery scholar, her schoolmistress relates, so well replaced her absent mother that even the all-important Sunday dinner was dressed to the father's satisfaction. And yet another girl, one who had left school for service, proved the practical benefit received from the class. Watching, one day, her mistress's culinary operations, she thought a fatal error was about to be committed, and exclaimed, "Please, ma'am, *young* potatoes are put into *boiling* water." "How do you know that?" was the answer. "I learnt it at the cookery centre," she replied. "And can you cook?" her mistress rejoined. "Oh, yes, ma'am." She was allowed to try, and acquitted herself so well that henceforth her mistress gladly left the cooking to her. Six years' experience has satisfied the London School Board that the system for teaching cookery they have established is well adapted to secure its object, though doubtless capable of further development; assuredly their aim will be constantly to improve and extend that teaching which the centres have been called into existence to afford.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SANITARY AID.

THE condition of the homes of the London poor has, during the last few months, been brought before the public in a very forcible manner. In Parliament and out of it men of all ranks and all parties have united in proclaiming the need for immediate action. And that there is just cause for all this feverish agitation few, who have any radical knowledge of the subject, will be disposed to deny. The chief danger lies at present in another direction. It consists mainly in a well-grounded fear either that the sudden wave of enthusiasm should be allowed to expend itself in mere unfruitful clamour, or else that, in the excitement of roused emotion, some utopian "rate-supported or State-supported" panacea will be hastily adopted which, failing entirely of its object, will either create a new evil without destroying the old one, or else make a short cut to fairly grapple with it. At such a juncture as this, a calm and dispassionate effort to realise the complicated problem to be more clearly understood, and to point out the practical labour of individual effort may be trained towards the solution of this great question. To find some rational outlet for the recent popular emotion, by turning it into channels of useful, though possibly to some minds somewhat prosaic, action, were surely a task which might with wisdom be undertaken. For no great reform can ever be the work of a moment, and the reform of our slums least of all. In it, more perhaps than in any reform of the present day, personal individual service must go hand in hand with legislation in order to make legislation truly operative. It is not enough to rebuild, you must reclaim; it is not enough to destroy, you must educate. The habits of the people require improving as well as their homes. A large number, at least of this generation, have grown callous from constant contact with the evils which surround them. They are heart-sick and weary from struggling against the ill-thrown net-work of circumstance and daily environment, which is so far harder a battle to fight than any single crushing disaster. Perhaps one of the most forcible lessons taught by sanitary aid visiting is the tremendous odds at which respectable working people fight in order to secure the decency of their homes. And precisely because the difficulties which surround them are those which we of the educated classes have greatly the power to lessen, we dare not rest satisfied with mere discussion; we must go amongst them and act. Such action has become both simple and feasible, through the agency of the volunteer sanitary aid committees which are being quickly organised all over the poorer parts of London, and urgently call for help from all who have the welfare of the people at heart. For experience shows more than ever distinctly that it is not so much increased legislation that is required as more power to carry it into effect. In certain points the law is manifestly deficient; but if the present legislation were honestly carried out, it would extirpate many of the worst evils. With whom then does the fault lie? It is easy to lay the blame on any one body and hold them responsible for all; but the truth is, that the fault must be shared by many, and that even the "upper class" cannot come off with clean hands. For they at least have been content hitherto to let things take their course, troubling themselves but little about the social chasm which separates east and west in our great metropolis. Thus it is a favourite popular cry to talk of the landlords as the vestryless. If the landlords have the enormous power which is attributed to them, why has it been left so long in the hands of those whose interest it was to use it for their own purposes? Why have the upper classes so sedulously shirked work which opened such a splendid field for beneficent effort? Or, again, the apathy of the medical officers of health is blamed; yet they have been laden with a mass of work to which no single man could possibly do justice. They have been so underpaid that, in order to earn a livelihood, they have, in a number of cases, been forced to add private practice to their already overtaxed time and strength. And, indeed, their position is such that their reward is in inverse proportion to their energy, and their most able work is often set aside by the very authorities on whom alone they could count for getting carried out. In conclusion, it is said, why do not the poorer classes themselves combine to get the law carried out for their own benefit? For three excellent reasons. Firstly, because they do not know what the law is; secondly, because, even when known, they do not dare appeal to it; thirdly, because any appeal to the law generally brings in its train evils which to them are far greater than those which the law can cure; for let it be distinctly realised, once for all, that the condition of the homes is primarily a woman's question, and that point alone will explain much of the seeming apathy. The men, the bread-winners, go off very early to work, and generally return late. They are but little in the house, and feel far less of the discomfort of an unsanitary home than the woman. After a hard day's work they are more than ever disinclined, even if it were possible at such late hours, to hunt out the sanitary authorities and lodge a formal complaint. To write a letter is to most of them a work of time and difficulty, and it is only in extreme cases that they will face the certain displeasure of their landlords for only a doubtful chance of getting a sanitary evil redressed by the authorities. And if it be thus with the men, the case holds doubly good with the jaded and anxious women, who are completely at the mercy of a tyrannical and often unscrupulous landlady, who can embitter their lives in a hundred petty ways and vent her spite by turning them out homeless or putting in the brokers the instant that want of work or misfortune puts them behind hand with the rent. The most difficult cases of overcrowding are those where a single tenant is known to let out part of her room to as many as eight, ten, and even twelve lodgers, who all herd together on the floor indiscriminately, coming in after six o'clock at night, and going off before six in the morning, during which hours the Inspectors and Med

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

NOTWITHSTANDING further withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England, money in London is again easier, Reuter quoting the rate of discount on 3 months' Bank Bills down to 1½ and on 4 months' at 1⅝ per cent. Consols, however, come ⅛ lower at 99⅝, and there is no other change reported, Indian loans, both sterling and rupee, and Exchange Bank shares being all at previous rates.

In the Mincing-lane markets, Linseed is called dull, with a decline in Calcutta kinds of 3d. to arrive *via* Canal and 9d. per quarter *via* Cape. Rapeseed, on the other hand, is reported strong, but the only movement in price is a reduction of 3d. in Calcutta brown. Wheat remains unaltered.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady; sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats; spot prices unchanged, but Americans to arrive partially 1-64 to 1-32d. lower; and to-day's market comes quiet, with sales of only 5,000 bales, and no change in prices. The New York market having closed, we have nothing new from that quarter.

We subjoin our weekly comparison of the statistical position as compared with the corresponding date of the two previous years. The reduction in the visible supply during the week has been only 100,000 and in the Liverpool stock 14,000 bales, showing that spinners both on the Continent and in Lancashire are buying with the utmost caution. With every care in operating, however, they will be unable to prevent the ready supply running down to a comparatively small compass during the autumn, and inducing a proportionate improvement in prices. American crop accounts are still good, and the probabilities are therefore in favour of a large ultimate yield; but it will be late in coming to market.

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 4th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	2,170,000	2,391,510	2,041,750
" " Surats	768,000	808,190	832,410
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	857,000	1,007,720	841,760
" London	58,000	56,990	63,860
American afloat	50,000	54,000	74,000
East Indian "	156,000	153,000	220,000
	1,121,000	1,271,710	1,199,620
Price of Mid-Uplands	6 5-16d.	5¾d.	6 15-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera ...	4 7-16d.	4½d.	5d.
Difference	1¾d.	1¼d.	1 15-16d.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	6,000	12,000	8,400
" Exports to U. K. ...	13,000	9,000	20,000
" " Continent	3,000	4,000	19,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	4,779,000	5,886,000	4,638,460
" Exports to U. K. " ...	2,286,000	2,735,000	2,307,000
" Cont. " ...	1,390,000	1,797,000	1,307,000
" Stock in the Ports	330,000	387,000	260,000

We have again had a dull quiet market here, with nothing or next to nothing doing for export and no movement in prices. Some further speculative business is reported in new crops at Rs. 215 for Broach and Rs. 190 for Omra, good March, and Rs. 155 for new Bengal, November delivery. Buyers, however, are confined to native dealers, nothing, so far as we can learn, having yet been done in new Surats at home.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unaltered in value, and supplies continue to fall off.

FREIGHTS are quiet, with very little demand for tonnage forward. Steamers are offering at 27s. 6d. for August, but even at 26s. 3d. there are few takers, and for July also the demand is pretty well supplied. Current rates are,:—

	Ready. £. s. d.	Forward. £. s. d.
Liverpool Wheat	1 2 6	1 2 6
Do. Cotton	1 5 0	1 5 0
London	1 6 3	1 5 0
Havre	1 8 9	1 7 6
Antwerp	1 8 9	1 7 6
Dunkirk	1 7 6	1 7 6
Marseilles	1 6 3	1 6 3
Trieste @ 2s. ex.	..	1 17 6

EXCHANGE has ruled very quiet to-day, and there has been very little business done. Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London up to 50⅛d. per oz., but this, as we reported, was known from private sources yesterday, and consequently discounted. We subjoin closing rates for ready bills, which show no change; but the tendency is easier, inasmuch as Government bills have been saleable at—

Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 9-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 23-32d.	"
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 27-32d.	"
Francs do. do.	Fcs. 2·09	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, although not active, has been fairly steady at Rs. 100 1-16 for Fours and Rs. 102¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES have been exceedingly quiet during the day. Spinning Mills are still tending easier, and in but very moderate request. Port Cannings have receded to Rs. 355, Telephone Co. to Rs. 17 per share.

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For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Undvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SOLOMON—June 21, at Agra, the wife of Mr. E. Solomon, Govt. Telegraph Dept., aged 37 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLEMAN—At Wallajah Bagh, Poonamalle Road Madras, the wife of G. D. Coleman, of a son.
WALKER—July 1, at Coonoor, the wife of the Rev. J. Mills Walker, Chaplain, of a son.
WALLER—July 1, at his residence, Mount Road, the wife of Mr. Thomas P. Waller, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MAYES—MULHOLLAND—June 25, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Allahabad, Frederick Henry Mayes, to Mary Effie, the daughter of Francis and Clementina Mulholland.

DEATHS.

HALDWELL—July 1, at Bangalore, of hydrophobia, James George aged 4 years, 11 months and 27 days, the beloved child of Mr. Edmund Haldwell, of Ootacamund.
RYAN—June 29, at Ootacamund, Jeremiah Gritton, fifth son of J. W. Ryan, of Wynaud, aged 16 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1884.

THE letter signed "C. S.," which we published recently, shows very plainly that when the official time is out of joint it is highly inadvisable for one not to the manner born to attempt to set it right. We fear that the short paragraph in the *Pioneer* on which "C. S." falls so unmercifully was founded on a longer article which appeared in our pages a short time before. We must, therefore, admit that, at the time, we were regarding the subject from the standpoint of a civilian who was in the middle of his career, rather than from that of one who had passed his grand official climacteric. The letter which we now have before us, however, implies, more than it directly proves, that it is not only the men who want promotion, but also those who have got it, that are entitled to consideration. We cannot help sympathising with the officer who has worked his way up to nearly the top of the tree, and is taking a well-earned rest astride a comfortable fork, awaiting the arrival of the evening, when his time for work is past. To many of the civilians now in that position the last few years before they completed their full time for pension have been the only period in their service when they have been able to save some small addition to their capital for enjoyment at home, or for the starting of their boys in life, since the block of which we wrote the other day is not the only one which has aggravated the expectant juniors. In many cases, too, the remittances home are more urgent where a senior is concerned than they are to a comparative junior, who has not yet achieved a fixed establishment in England, with all its unforeseen contingencies. It is in comparatively few instances, we are inclined to think, that a man who has fulfilled his full term of service and has a family not yet provided for on his hands in England, will care to stay beyond a year or so over his time, unless he is compelled to do so by the *res angustæ* of his hearth and home. Unfortunately, the latter cases are in the majority, and the nineteen-penny rupee has much to answer for in the eyes of all officials, from the Finance Minister downwards. The Commissioner, the Secretary, and even the Collector are apt, under such circumstances, to forget that the rate of exchange falls equally on the fat pasture of Rs. 2,500 and the meagre browsing of Rs. 1,200. We can even go so far as to attribute a higher motive to this clinging to the land of their labours. There are many hard workers of family life, still more to those of a strange and to them a commonplace circle of society, who find a solace in the vastly superior class of work that passes through their hands when they have risen above the routine of subordination. There are a few, and we have met specimens, who are possessed with the curious notion that not only are they benefiting the country by prolonging their residence in it, but that their presence in it cannot well be dispensed with. In several cases the public will be inclined to agree in the former portion of this creed, but we cannot expect the great body of the juniors not to have a general feeling that brave men have lived even after Agamemnon. *Beati possidentes!* The seniors have a strong position, in which they very naturally are of the opinion of the trespassing poacher to whom the Bishop disclosed his title and dignity. "You've got a good berth, and you'd better stick to it." Various proposals have been made for the compulsory retirement of men who have either completed their full service, or who, being not yet entitled to full pension, are deemed by their paternal Governments to fall short of that efficiency which is to be expected from the head of a district. The latter was a strong recommendation of the Famine Commission, and bore no reference, of course, to the prospects of promotion in the Civil Service. Both these propositions seem to us to amount to placing a very dangerous weapon in the hands of a tetchy Governor, or a prejudiced Council, and would open the way to all imaginable favouritism and jobbery. It appears to us, too, that the process of retiring men at the expiration of their exact term of service might be attended with a considerable additional expense in the matter of pension. Then, again, under the present conditions of the service, a good many men a few years hence, who happened not to be *personæ gratæ* at Government House or the Board of Council, would be removed from the list just as they had reached their first post of responsibility and good pay, so that the measure would act as a premium on furlough at critical moments, and there would be discovered numerous ways of evading such a scheme by the crafty Collectors of districts that do not bask in the full blaze of the immediate Presence.

Whilst we concede the position that in any scheme for the compulsory removal of senior men from the service there must be a considerable amount of injustice and hardship, we are by no means inclined to admit the arguments by which our correspondent seeks to support his views. We do not pretend to any deep study of the Civil List: our acquaintance with it is, in fact, hardly less superficial than that of "C. S." himself; but when the question about the lack of promotion was brought before our notice, the most striking feature in the case seemed to us to be the extraordinary proportion of men in the middle of their service, or of those brought out in the years 1868, 1869, and 1870. The total number of the civilians is but a few above that of previous years, when there were no complaints, but it is congested in such a way that a block must inevitably occur sooner or later. If this be so, the arguments of our correspondent are altogether beside the mark, and evade the question which we raised and the *Pioneer* summarised. We spoke of no existing block, but of one in prospect, when the men of the years 1869, 1870, and below would have reached their eighteenth or twentieth years without being within measurable distance of even an officiating district charge. The present state of the service can no more be taken as a standard of what is to come five years hence, than was the rupee which "C. S." pocketed when he first entered the service the indication of that which now prevents him from retiring. Our correspondent has made a syllogistic journey, but in the wrong train. His argument by selection reminds us of the instance given by the great lexicographer, when a man refuted a statement that in a certain orchard there was no fruit by the production, after some search, of one pear and three apples. Just so does "C. S." play his isolated trumps, the two best of which are, by the way, removed from the Bombay establishment, and ignore the average man and the movement of time.

We adhere, then, to our former statement that there is a very serious defect in the present constitution of our Bombay Civil Service, namely, the excessive number of men lumped together in three years, all of them entitled to promotion within a short time of each other, and most of them likely to remain without it, with the additional pleasure of serving as assistants to men of a seniority of some half a dozen places in the same year, till the end of their captivity. The block is too concentrated to admit of relief by the retiring of a few seniors, as was done six years ago. The limitation of the period during which the prize appointments of the service are tenable is one of the recommendations that has been made, but such an innovation is highly improbable, considering the tribunal by whom it will be discussed. A physician who had forbidden the consumption of tarts as unwholesome would have but a poor chance, says Socrates, if arraigned before a jury of schoolboys by a pastrycook; nor would a five years' term on Rs. 3,000 a month be appreciated on its merits, when the proposal is dished up by the Secretary of the moment for the delectation of a board of past masters in the art of minuting and criticism. The extension of the field of employment open to civilians is another proposal. Here, again, the tendency of the times is unfavourable. Numerically the covenanted service bears but a small proportion to the total body of Europeans in civil employ in India, though it goes without saying that they have the greater share of the really lucrative and responsible posts. The formation of new departments, which is a process that goes on from year to year with geological regularity, is bound to drive the competition-wallah in time into his entrenched camp of district and secretariat work. The judicial branch will probably be largely recruited with natives, so that the indents for the more expensive agency procured through the Civil Service Commissioners will dwindle down to a minimum, until some administrative cataclysm takes place, and the whirligig of time brings its revenges. Patronage is an ancient and flourishing institution, and has been the prop of the ruling classes from the days of Caligula's great experiment. No rational civilian in India will anticipate its restriction. We have before called attention to the anomaly of the compensation grants that are now received by men whose promotion is far below the average. In proportion as the men of the congested years 1869-70 advance in seniority without any corresponding rise in position, the men of the nine years or so below them will be crowded into the grade whose minimum pay is Rs. 1,200, so that about a lakh a year will be absorbed in payments made without consideration returned. Even now there are instances in nearly every district of the same class of work being done on all sorts of rates of remuneration. This is not just to the taxpayer, nor conducive to the dignity of the Civil Service. We have once before suggested that the remedy lies in reducing the proportions of the overgrown years to a number that will admit of a certain rate of promotion amongst themselves and will make the prospects of their juniors a little less black than they are at present. The work of an Assistant Collector is pleasant and interesting to a certain point, but it is superfluous for Government to retain the expensive agency of [illegible] which it has been tempered to shape only. At a former crisis, when the estimate of the needs of the district work outran the supply of civilians, a lot of extra native officers were engaged, and apparently with success, as many of them have been retained in the service on a scale of pay far below that of the covenanted men. The saving in carrying out this sort of thing as a wider and more permanent system would greatly exceed the capitalised value of the pensions to which the comparatively junior men who would retire would be entitled, besides offering an opportunity for the extension of the field of selection of native officials suited to higher duties.

THE weather during the past week has been a source of some anxiety. The unseasonable break in the rains which occurred over the whole of the Presidency from the 24th to the 29th June had the effect of retarding the kharif sowings in all districts excepting those of the Southern Konkan. These latter, being so situated as to receive the first force of the monsoon, are naturally less liable to the injurious effects of light or interrupted rains; but those portions of the country which lie above the ghauts or to the north of Bombay, and which get only such rain as remains in the monsoon current after the first precipitation has taken place, are more precariously circumstanced. To put the matter in a familiar form, we may say that the South Konkan is served first, and that the other regions receive their share after the more favoured one has had its pick. As for Guzerat, Kattywar, and Kutch, they get very little but what is left after the monsoon has travelled the length of the coast, and this amounts sometimes to scarcely anything. Sind is not directly dependent upon the monsoon: its crops are chiefly watered by the flooding of the Indus and of the irrigation canals; and the very reason which is given for the scanty rain elsewhere—namely, the excess of snowfall on the Himalayas—explains the high state of the river which, it is reported from that province, is now observable. As was anticipated, the break which we have mentioned did not continue long; it was succeeded by rain on the 30th, amounting at Rutnagherry to over sixty cents; and since then up to the present date falls of rain varying from a few cents to over three inches have occurred almost daily along the coast. As to inland districts we have no reports later than the 1st instant; but we fear most of them will be more seriously in want of rain than they were a week ago. The rain which has fallen along the coast since the last week has not only been considerably less than the average, but it has reached no farther north than Bombay; and arguing from these facts, there can be little doubt that only light showers have fallen over Kanara and the South Deccan, and the probabilities are that over Khandesh and Guzerat there has been no rain at all. In these districts there can now be little chance of the kharif crops being equal to the average; nothing but a sudden favourable change in the weather could produce such a result. There is, however, no sign of such a sudden change being about to take place; and we may pass on to consider what are the prospects for the rabi sowings. The monsoon current, as we stated last week, is a diversion of the trade winds; and it is generally regarded as due to the indraught caused by the heating of the Asiatic continent by the summer sun. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the strength of this current will vary according to the heating of the land; the hotter the latter becomes the greater should be the indraught, and *vice versâ*. There are different causes which give rise to variations in this heating of the continent. Some causes are general and affect the whole world, some are local and affect only India and the adjacent countries. At present there appears to be operating a local cause in the form of an excess of snow on the Himalayan mountains. It may appear surprising that such an apparently insignificant cause should give rise to a result so important; but the effect of a small lump of ice in reducing to zero a large quantity of water is a familiar fact, and serves well to illustrate the effect of a comparatively small mass of snow in reducing the temperature of a large area of country. And when it is considered that the condition of the snow on the Himalayas is probably an index to the condition of most of the great highlands of the continent, it will not be surprising that the effect is considerable. It is to be concluded, therefore, that the prospects of the rabi sowings are somewhat intimately connected with the duration of the excess of snow on the mountains. If this excess is shortly melted the strength of the monsoon current may increase, and good rain may be hoped for in the course of a month or two; if, however, it is so great that it will not all be melted before the end of the summer season, the prospects will be unfavourable. The probabilities of the latter contingency are perhaps not very great; but in any case it will be both interesting and important to watch the progress of the weather during the next few weeks.

ON Saturday the Town Council proved themselves thoroughly in earnest when invited to assist the Bombay International Exhibition. It was clearly shown that in order to make a grant towards the Guarantee Fund special powers would be required by the Corporation. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee accordingly accepted an amended motion for the proposition he had framed, and it was decided to recommend the Municipal Corporation to apply to Government for a short Act that would permit a sum not exceeding one lakh to be contributed. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee was the only dissentient to the proposal. He declared that he felt bound to adhere strictly to the public purposes to which the municipal expenditure was restricted. The Commissioner next pointed out that the new Municipal Offices and Hall might now be pushed forward, as there was no prospect of procuring the allotted site on better terms, and by proceeding to work as soon as possible the ground floor of the building might be made available for the Exhibition. He was authorised to advertise for designs and specifications, and Rs. 10,000 was voted for three premiums to be allotted to the leading competitors. In order to definitely fix the amount to be expended on the edifice, it was resolved to ask the Corporation to sanction an expenditure not exceeding five lakhs, exclusive of the cost of the land.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

As telegraphed to you, there is a high degree of probability that the Umballa-Kalka, if not the Umballa-Simla, line of railway will some day be commenced. The *Gazette* published on the 28th gives the routes proposed, the *pros* and *cons* as to the expediency and profit-prospect, official accounts of the traffic on the existing cart-roads, and many other particulars. As rather a curious thing, it is to be noted that the first estimates of the cost were fourteen lakhs too much. The estimates are now revised, and a working broad-gauge railway from Umballa to Kalka is promised for thirty-eight lakhs, or say £315,000. The profit expected is two per cent., calculated thus: That the goods traffic will yield a pie a maund a mile; that each third-class passenger will pay four pies a mile; that first-class and second-class traffic, parcels'-carriage, and mail subsidy will bring in Rs. 840 a mile a year, and military transport Rs. 500 a mile a year. Mr. Molesworth, however, has cut down the data so far that Rs. 7,000 a mile a year may be expected as the utmost gross incomings, and seventy per cent. Mr. Molesworth believes, will give the two per cent. As to the continuation to Simla, no estimate of cost has been prepared; it is enough to know that the line is feasible from many points of view. The Umballa-Simla line, probably, will be about finished by the time it has been fully decided that the Government of India shall remain all the year round in Calcutta. But I doubt if Government will either make it or guarantee its dividend.

Your Bombay amateurs should have seen our Mrs. Kirby the other night in the *Unequal Match*, as to the performance of which you had warning. The piece was brought out on the 23rd and 24th last, after most constant and painstaking rehearsal. The cast was as follows:—

Harry Arncliff	Captain Beadnell.
Blenkinsop	Mr. Hemming.
Sir Sowerby Honeywood	Mr. Drummond.
Captain Loftus Chillingham.....	Maj. the Hon. H. Legge.
Boerhaave Botcherby.....	Mr. Norton.
Tofts	Mr. Irwin.
Grazebrook	Captain Tidy.
Herr Dummkopf	Lieut.-Col. Crookshank.
Hester Grazebrook	Mrs. Allen.
Mrs. Topham Montressor	Mrs. Cuthell.
Lady Honeywood	Mrs. Crookshank.
Miss Leech	Miss O'Meara.
Bessy Hebblethwaite.....	Mrs. Kirby.
Lieschen	Miss Howey.

Now, before you learn why prominence is given to Mrs. Kirby, hear the plot in a few sentences. The idea of the dramatist is to show the triumph of an affection true but homely in its nature over the misleading dictates of a false, fashionable, and meretricious love. It may be observed hereupon that it is mostly left to dramatists and novelists to demonstrate such triumph to the public, who do not, as a rule, pourtray it for themselves in their own real lives; and perhaps further to remark that in the world of fact the meretriciousness of marble halls is generally preferred to the cottage, though never so embowered in roses. With these profound sentiments he we on. As, therefore, "Hester Grazebrook" (Mrs. G.W. Allen), the rustic maiden, is the heroine of the play, so "Mrs. Topham"—or Tiptopham shall we say?—"montressor" (Mrs. Cuthell), the fashionable coquette, is its protagonist; while "Sir Harry Arncliffe" (Captain Beadnell) is the person by whose eventual subjugation to the genuine charms of the country girl he has wooed and married in the Yorkshire village the purpose of the drama is made plain to a public who applaud the embowered cottage, but choose the meretricious marble halls, "Bessy Hebblethwaite" (Mrs. Kirby) is the handmaid of the modest Hester; and in Bessy the dramatist adds the moral that the maid-serving mind, not being of heroinical mould, becomes spoiled by the same elevation which brings out the enduring nature of true heroinical attributes. "Blenkinsop" (Mr. Hemming) is valet and Leporello to Sir Harry, and beloved of, but constantly snubbed by, Bessy Hebblethwaite aforesaid. "Boerhaave Botcherby" (Mr. Norton) is the god who comes down out of the machine whenever the services of a god are needed to help the dramatist in moving his pieces from place to place, in linking one incident naturally to another; and is, in fact, the character which Meister so much delighted in, the managerial character, that is, which moves the puppets about the mimic stage. Of the remaining characters we take no count; as accessories to the purpose of the play they are indeed useful, but only as useful to the play as are the brass buttons on the secretarial swallow-tail indicative of the secretarial virtues confined therein. The minor characters of this drama only call off the attention of the audience from an incessant regard to its virtuous personages, which, if unduly prolonged, becomes a bore, without in any way helping to the lesson the dramatist tries to convey.

The history of the *unequal match* is carried on through three acts. Act I. shows Harry Arncliffe wooing and winning true-hearted, if lowly, Hester. Act II. shows the bride in Harry's marble halls, endeavouring to adapt herself to fashionable requirements, and compelled to see her fine husband falling a victim to the well-bred coquetry of Mrs. Tiptopham Montressor. The husband at last runs off from his wife on the appearance of her uncouth Yorkshire father; and the curtain falls to rise again (Act III.) on a German Spa where Hester, now stung into a display of the Tiptopham's accomplishments, makes jealous the erring husband, defeats the Tiptopham with her own weapons, carries on dreadfully with the Duke of Pumpernickel, and is finally reconciled on the rout of the Montressor faction.

To Mrs. Kirby was mainly due the very successful presentations on the 23rd and 24th. Mr. Hemming, indeed, was capital fun; Mr. Norton, was, except in Act I. perfectly at home in his part; Mrs Allen fairly reproduced the country girl in Yorkshire, and excellently reproduced the fashionable lady in Germany; Captain Tidy's Yorkshire brogue (he was Hester's father) was so good that Lady Ripon herself, a Yorkshire woman, was quite charmed, and did not fail to say so; Mr. Irwin ("Tofts"—he was valet, No. II.) had three things to say, and said them with emphasis. Mrs. Cuthell was consistently viperine and womanly throughout; Mr. Drummond ("Sir Sowerby") as the old glutton gave you to understand that his digestion was as bad as his appetite was good; and Major Legge wore his hat on the back of his head in the drawing-room, as acting Military Secretaries to Viceroys may, perhaps, be permitted to do when not on the Viceregal premises. Who else is there? Ah! the waiter—name, however, unknown; but brisk and nakpin-whisking, and waitress-loving as *kellner* should. And waitress—"Lieschen" Happy *Kellner!* Need more be said? And Tiptopham disciple and auxiliary, "Miss Leech," *alias* Miss O'Meara?—dignified, viperine (as was right), and promising was Montressor-pupil.

The Municipal accountant of Simla is being tried for forgery and criminal breach of trust in connection with a bill for supplies to the Simla Municipality. The amount of which the Municipality alleges itself to be robbed is very small—only Rs. 50; but it is said that the secretary to the Municipality has not exercised due vigilance in checking the Municipal accounts. As the Municipality is only starting on its trial trip, as it were, this year, it is proper enough to let it know that laxity, and particularly financial laxity of any kind, will not pass unnoticed. The facts of the fraud case are said to be as follows.—The Babu who is the Municipal accountant altered a voucher for planks from 40 to 66. The voucher was in favour of one Mohun, a timber dealer of Simla, the contractor to the Municipality for all such supplies. Mohun only supplied 40 planks. The bill for the planks was made out originally for forty planks, but was subsequently altered to sixty-six. These alterations caused an overcharge of Rs. 50 odd. Mohun's bill, with some others, was included in a cheque which Mr. Goad, the Municipal secretary, signed. The money was obtained from the treasury. Mohun was paid the Rs. 50 extra, and the next day, at the Babu's request, sent the money back to him. Mohun is charged with criminal misappropriation of Rs. 50, he having with the knowledge that he was overpaid retained the coin. The suggestion is that the two were in league, *i.e.*, the Babu and Mohun.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

RESERVED SENTENCES PRONOUNCED.

HIS LORDSHIP this morning pronounced sentences which had been reserved in some of the cases tried at the present Sessions.

Jaitha Hurjee, who, on the morning of the 3rd April last, after tying his wife's hands with a waist-cloth, cut off her nose, her left ear, and half of her right ear, was called up to receive sentence and said:—I am a poor man, and my father and mother are very old. I have a young daughter. There are some ornaments belonging to me in the possession of the police. I pray for mercy.

His lordship said:—Jaitha Hurjee, you have been found guilty of the offence of inflicting grievous hurt upon your wife, that hurt consisting of cutting off her nose with a knife; and she, in consequence, will be maimed and disfigured for the rest of her life. You set up, at the time you were tried, a kind of defence, or provocation, on account of her misconduct. I can conceive no provocation that would justify you in your act; and the provocation you set up was not in any way proved. I have made inquiries as to the punishments allotted in such offences as yours; and I find in the first case that it was visited with a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment. I don't think that sentence was at all excessive; and I shall allot it in your case.

Sonda Hammeer was found guilty of cutting off with a dagger a portion of the nose of his mistress Sonabai. He ate the portion that had been cut off. When called up to receive sentence, he said.—My wife is pregnant, and besides I have a young child, and pray for mercy.

His lordship.—You should have thought before about your wife and child. Justice must now take its course.

Prisoner.—There is no one to maintain her.

His lordship.—You cut off the nose of a woman with whom you were intimate, under circumstances entirely without provocation; and she has to go through life now disfigured in consequence of your brutality. I pass the same sentence upon you as I did in the last case—three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Shaboodin Hamidoodin, a singer at the Victoria Theatre, who cut off the nose of a woman named Hazimanjahn, a singer at the same theatre, who lived with him, was called up to receive sentence and said.—I am innocent. I have not committed this offence. The *Sircar* are my parents. Your lordship is my parent.

His lordship.—The jury very properly found you guilty of the offence with which you were charged; [illegible] you lived, and who gave you all her earnings, which you spent in drink. I pass the same sentence upon you as I did in the last case.

Balla Vishnoo, who had attempted to murder his wife Bhaghee with a bill-hook, said.—I pray for mercy.

His lordship.—The jury have taken a very merciful view of your case, and did not find you guilty of the attempt to murder your wife. Without any provocation, you took up a bill-hook and inflicted sixteen wounds upon her in different parts of her person. The sentence of the court is that you be rigorously imprisoned for five years.

Ghella Mohunjee, who was found guilty of an attempt to murder his wife Mulee, also prayed for mercy

His lordship.—You also attacked your wife with an instrument which was calculated to produce death; and she lay in danger for some days. The jury had a doubt as to whether they should find you guilty of the attempt to murder, and took a merciful view also of your case. The sentence upon you is that you be rigorously imprisoned for five years.

DISHONESTLY RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

THE case against Mahomed Ali Dosajee, in which the jury were unable to agree to a verdict, was called on for retrial. He was charged with having, on the 29th February last, dishonestly received a gold ring set with an emerald and two small diamonds, and valued at Rs. 200, the property of Captain J. M. O'Connell, of the 61st Regiment of Foot. Mr. Fox appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dinshaw Davar for the defence.

Mr. Davar challenged the following jurors who were called upon the common jury:—Messrs. J. M. De Cruz, Balcrishna Sazba, A. J. Fernandes, Henry Sutton, C. W. Richardson, A. C. Bloomfield, T. J. Ward, and J. E. De Souza.

The facts of the case for the prosecution are briefly these. The thief in the case was Minguel Francis, *alias* Caitan De Souza, who pleaded guilty to stealing the rings together with five others, the property of Mrs. O'Connell, and was sentenced the other day to transportation for ten years. The prisoner kept a tinman's shop at Bandora, and took the ring in pledge for four rupees from Caitan De Souza. He made an entry of the transaction in a book, stating that the stones in the ring were false ones, and that the ring was to be redeemed within four months, or else Caitan De Souza was to forfeit his claim to it. The latter had left jail in July, 1883, and had ever since been living at Bandora. He had made the acquaintance of the prisoner there; and the latter was aware that Caitan had long been out of employment.

Evidence was called for the prosecution which has already been reported in connection with the previous trial. The jury, after twice retiring for consultation, brought in a verdict of not guilty by seven against two; and the prisoner was discharged.

A MARRIED COUPLE IN DISTRESS.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Ballaram Babajee, a young Khatri, was charged with attempting to murder his wife Krishnabai; and attempting to commit suicide, and abetting his wife in an attempt to commit suicide; and also with attempting to commit culpable homicide. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the prosecution; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin for the defence.

The facts of the case for the prosecution appeared to be these. The prisoner, his wife, and his mother had been living for the last five years in a room on the second storey of a house situated in Khutter Alley near Churney-road. A fortnight previous to the occurrences which formed the subject-matter of the trial, the prisoner's mother gave him Rs. 20 for the purchase of certain articles for her; but instead of doing so, he applied the money to his own purposes. On the 10th ult., on learning from him how the money had been misapplied, she said she would go to the temple and never come back. She left the house, and on the following day, as she had not returned until about 2 p.m., the prisoner proposed to his wife that she should go in search of her. This she refused to do; and he then told her to go to her parents' house. On her refusing to comply with this request as well, he fastened the door of the room by drawing across it an iron bolt. He then threw a turban over the beam running across the room, and having made a noose, placed his wife near it on a chair. After putting a gag in her mouth he adjusted the noose round her neck, and having taken the chair away from under her feet, left her suspended. Almost immediately afterwards, he went through the same operation on himself; and the husband and wife were both swinging together side by side, with an intervening space of four feet. The end of the turban by which the woman was suspended broke, and she fell to the ground and was unconscious. On regaining her senses soon after, she took up a knife that was in the room and cut down the portion of the turban by which her husband was suspended. She then opened the door, and the neighbours made a report to the police, who arrested the prisoner.

Krishnabai, the prisoner's wife, in cross-examination by Mr. Budroodin, said among other things.—It is not a fact that my husband told me he would kill himself. I was seated on the bed while he was making the noose. He afterwards lifted me up and put me on the chair.

Mr. Budroodin.—Come now, you don't mean to say that your husband—a puny little chap—lifted you up and put you on the chair?—Yes, he did. He led me up to it by the hand.

And when you got close to it, you got on top of it?—Yes.

How did you manage to cut your husband down? Did you get on top of the chair?—I got on top of [illegible] a pair of chest-of-drawers. I did not c[ut] the noose put round my neck. I want[ed] but my husband told me not to do so.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick.—W[hen] husband making two nooses, I had an[y] was going to take my life and his as w[ell]

His lordship.—When you were on t[he] did you not spit out the gag?—Just al[ter] I attempted to spit it out, he passed the[m] my neck.

While he was passing the noose, yo[u] spat out the gag and called out. Why[?] do so?—Because he told me not to cry

It was then your husband's influence [on] ed you—do you mean that?—Yes.

Mr. J. Shaw, foreman of the jury.—I to ask her if she—a young woman—w[ith] death to widowhood and its consequen[ces] I would not. (A laugh.)

At the close of the prosecution, the p[ris] being asked what explanation he had to [offer] that on the 19th ult. he went in sea[rch] mother, but was not able to find her. He the search on the following day, and n[ot] her, he returned home and felt bad and cry. He tried to persuade his wife to g[o] mother's house, but she refused to go, sa[ying] knew he wanted to commit suicide, and t[hat] she did not want to live. Seeing him in she began to cry as well. On her asking h[im] he was going to commit suicide, he told he[r] a turban out of the box. This she did; but ed that it would break. She added that h[e] powder some glass and eat it at night-t[ime] said that would not do. He then made a no[ose] with the object of alarming his wife, that she would open the door and call o[ut] neighbours. She did not do this, but make a noose for herself. She also gagge[d] He did not see her put the noose round After he put the noose round his own became insensible and did not know what

Mr. Budroodin, in addressing the jur[y] that the prisoner's wife, who was a yout[h] in good health and about eighteen yea[rs] stronger apparently than the prisoner, been a consenting party to her operations. If she did not not consent she did so by tacit acquiescence. It was an attempt by herself upon her own li[fe] charge could lie against the prisoner thereof. She was agreeable to all that t[he] did on that occasion.

The judge, in summing up, said the p[ris] one of those cases which showed the u[se] jury system; and he confessed he wa[s] have associated with him, in the admi[nis] justice and in coming to a decision such gentlemen as those who compos[ed] Their knowledge in such matters as more use than that of any one man, no[t] his experience of criminal courts [in] questions for the jury to consider her there an attempt to commit murder? woman consent to what had happene[d] she was over eighteen years of age an[d] fore, a right to consent to what was d[one] first said that she was seventeen; afterwards that she did not kno[w] she had been married, or when she The jury would also hav[e] supposing that she did giv[e] the prisoner was an atte[mpt] homicide. If the jury co[uld] attempt to commit murde[r] culpable homicide, the [jury] whether he attempted abetted his wife in an att[empt]

After a consultation o[f] by seven against two fou[nd] attempting to commit suic[ide] in an attempt to commit s[uch]

His lordship, in passing the first part of your story, distressed at the departur[e] loss of all means of su[b] carried you beyond you[r] a desire to commit suicide believe your

LEGRAMS.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

(OM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 6.

ctorian Parliament was opened on the by the Acting Governor before a large nt gathering. Referring to the Recidiviste he said that the Australasian Convention iplomatic action of the Imperial Govern- ing proved ineffective, his advisers would ed to adopt any measures which threaten- rs might render necessary.

. Miraus and Grant questioned the Pre- ely in regard to the Oriental Bank failure, ew to ascertaining if the Agent-General ed the Government that a collapse was t. The Premier replied that it was not or Mr. Murray Smith to have known of nding stoppage, and said the Government king steps for the purpose of insisting other associated banks accepting their to the Treasury for the amount of the Gov- account lost in the Oriental failure.

ll scare has been occasioned by a report eradoes had left San Francisco for Sydney object of carrying a Fenian dynamite Australian territory. The subject was d in the Legislative Assembly. The Pre- d that there was no immediate cause of due precautions had been taken in Sydney a possibility of dynamite outrages being

ts Church Congregation held a meeting at esolution was carried approving of the Bill. There were only four dissentients. hundred members of the Congregation etition in favour of the Bill. The number rgely increased.

e South Australian Parliament had been w days, the Ministry was defeated before in reply to the Governor's speech was The leader of the Opposition proposed confidence motion, the fault charged vernment being incapacity. The result s for the Opposition and 18 for the t. Mr. Bray then resigned, and Mr. ent for to form a new Ministry. The nment had been in power for three

of the Queensland Ministry have portant announcements as to the The Treasurer stated that if their als were adopted the Government e a much larger loan than was ted. The Government propose tion of land. The Minister of was his intention to carry each es of railway 100 miles farther. re to be asked for railway con-

eceived from London that a lbany and Beverly Railway with a syndicate. giving trouble to the settlers y killing sheep. franchise will be proposed by istry, who do not intend to ssions of taxation. Board is expected to stop me. ow resumed his official duties. Parliament opened on the ge Grey proposed a vote of no- nistry, as did also Mr. Mont- o coalesced in support of Mr. nce motion. The result was was defeated by a majority of e of Representatives adjourned ters to consider the situation. ll advise a dissolution.

AR'S ELDEST SON.

WN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

has reported on the subject ed against Bala Saheb, His 's eldest son. The stories are t only one of them seems to lty. That, if substantiated, alleged that the victim was and had his teeth knocked bliered by the applications of Other cases resolve them- of bullying, not of a very

uld probably not have heard that they happen to coincide on the part of the Maha- of old and apparently some- from certain banking firms. proceedings in question has alarm amongst trading com- Apart from this complication, 's conduct is such as to nands of the Government of

he Viceroy will receive the Maharajah at this moment xplanation of the stories be paration on the part of the Indeed, I understand that ffect has been given to His rnor-General's Agent. It is Holkar had abandoned his Simla personally to urge the ith grievances on the Gov- have been submitted by Mr. e of Indore, and Lord Ripon de upon them in the light of ay be forthcoming.

VICE AGITATION.

RRESPONDENT)

ANKLESUR, JULY 6.

g was held here to-day, iding. Mr. Harilal and eeting. A committee was ze for raising the age of to 23 and for holding the

TELEGRAMS.]

BETWEEN FRANCE CHINA.

PARIS, JULY 5.

ewly appointed Chinese n interview with M. Ferry ntentions of hostility on the France.

LERA IN THE SOUTH RANCE.

n Toulon and Marseilles easing in those places.

N CENTRAL ASIA.

PETERSBURG, JULY 5.

officers have been ordered Merv to Bokhara.

OVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 4.

amer Canton, from Bom- p.m. for Marseilles. eamer India, homeward dras, and Colombo, left .

COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 4.

.....	60,000 bales.
.....	8,000 ,,
ou.....	52,000 ,,
.....	21,000 ,,
.....	857,000 ,,
.....	160,000 ,,
don.....	58,000 ,,

et closed steady. Surats

t has been dull.

..... 4 7-16

as been dull.

.....	81⅞
.....	83⅛
unt	99⅝
.....	105
.....	105⅞
.....	30⅛

has been withdrawn r Portugal. Gulf of Mexico, and

E REPORT.

COMMUNICATED perfect. *Via* Turkey,

Teheran, perfect. *Via* perfect. *Via* Valentia, per cent. *Via* Amoor, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. ond Busreh. Madras-

A TELEGRAM was received yesterday morning from the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, stating that the deputation of the Special Committee who accompanied him to Poona to collect subscriptions to the Guarantee Fund, had already obtained Rs. 70,000.

WE understand that Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, has been definitely appointed to act as a judge of the High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Bayley or until further orders.

NOSE-CUTTING has long been deemed in this country a proper punishment for infidelity, and a balm to the injured feelings of the husband or the paramour. At the Criminal Sessions on Saturday last, three offenders, who had been guilty of this description of crime, were called up to receive sentence. The first of them was Jaitha Hurjee, who, after tying his wife's hands with a waistcloth, cut off her nose, her left ear, and a portion of her right ear. The second was Sonda Hammeer, who cut off with a dagger a portion of the nose of his mistress Sonabai, and coolly ate the fragment. The third man was Shaboodin Hamidoodin, a singer at the Victoria Theatre, who cut off the nose of a woman named Hazimanjahn, a singer at the same theatre, who lived with him. Mr. Justice Scott, the presiding judge, remarked that the women had been maimed and disfigured for the rest of their lives, and sentenced each of the prisoners to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from Quetta says :—There is no manner of doubt that poor Lieutenant Dupuis was stoned to death. He had evidently placed his hands over his head to protect himself from the stones that were hurled at him. The bones of his hands were smashed, and his skull was fractured in six different places. His lower jaw was also broken. The singular part of the affair is that his body was not mutilated according to the custom of these Pathans. A punitive expedition is urgently required. A few nights ago the 98th lost several rifles, and a night or two afterwards the 1st Lancers were equally unfortunate.

MAJOR LANE, Inspector General of Police, Hyderadad Assigned District, having proceeded on privilege leave, Mr. Wright, Districts Superintendent of Police, Oomraotee, is his *locum tenens*. Mr. Cuthbert Fraser has been appointed Officiating District Superintendent of Police ; and Mr. Sewell —an outsider—has been appointed Officiating Assistant Superintendent.

SURGEON MAJOR LITTLE, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, proceeds in a few months on furlough. In all probability Doctor Hume, Civil Surgeon of Oomraotee district, will officiate for him.

SEVERAL murders have recently been committed in Berar, but thanks to the energy and vigilance of the police, the perpetrators in four of the cases have been traced, captured, convicted, and sentenced. The prisoners were tried by Colonel Bell, Judicial Commissioner, whose sentences are passed subject to the confirmation of the Resident of Hyderabad.

WE hear that Mr. Rich, agent at Oomraotee to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, has been appointed a member of the Municipality of that place.

WE learn that a survey will be commenced at the close of the monsoon for a line of railway between Akola and Bassim. There is considerable traffic between these places and the adjacent villages and hamlets belonging to the Nizam's territories.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from Banda says that work on the Jhansi-Maneckpore State Railway is considerably retarded on account of the rains.

CAPTAIN J. HEXT, R.N., Director of the Indian Marine, left Calcutta by the last Burmah mail-steamer on his tour of inspection to Rangoon and Port Blair. Captain Hext made no stay in Calcutta.

MR. J. G. CORDERY, Resident at Hyderabad, is due at his post, on return from privilege leave, about the 15th instant. Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, who is officiating, will then, it is stated, rejoin his appointment in Kashmere, paying a short visit to Simla, as the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, by the way.

IT is expected that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will proceed from Naini Tal to Muttra about the 15th instant, to formally open the new bridge over the Jumna, the connecting link between Cawnpore and the Rajputana railway by the metre-gauge system.

THE disturbances are stated to be again in result against the Ameer, who has sent troops from Jelalabad to operate against certain sections of the tribe. The malcontents have retired as usual to their mountain strongholds, so any fighting will probably be of a desultory character. The Ameer's efforts to break the power of the great Ghilzai Chiefs still continue. Bahram Khan, whose intended expulsion from Afghanistan was recently mentioned, has been arrested, together with his son, Sultan Mahomed Khan. Other members of his family have been expelled from the country.

THE agents sent by the Ameer of Kabul to the Waziris are reported to be still in Waziriland. The Lahore paper says :—"The whole story of Abdul Rahman's relations with this unruly tribe, and his attempt to establish his authority in this part of the frontier, has still to be told. His object, too, can only be guessed at ; but he seems at one time to have thought that the Waziris—a most independent and surly tribe—would accept a Governor from Cabul."

ACCORDING to a Kabul news-letter to the Lahore paper, the Russians have sent a handsome present to the Ameer Abdul Rahman, consisting, it is said, of various gold jugs and dishes. These have been brought to Kabul by a Mahomedan, doubtless a Russian subject, who is also said to be the bearer of a message of congratulation from the Russian Government, on the capture of Maimena. The man, the news-letter goes on to say, was favourably received by His Highness the Ameer, and has been provided with a residence some four miles out of the city.

REFERRING to the appointment of the Thakore Saheb of Limri to a seat in the Legislative Council in succession to Mr. D. S. Sassoon, the *Statesman* says : —"We are constrained to endorse the interrogation of a Bombay paper as to what the Chief of Limri, a State of second-class importance in Kattiawar, has done that he should have bestowed upon him the coveted honour of a seat in the Legislative Council. The appointment is only singular in the sense that it apparently is a selection, and where so many are available the selection becomes invidious. It is conceivable, of course, that a seat in the Presidential Council would be a means of educating the minds of the minor feudatory princes to a conception of some form of constitutional government in their own territories ; and a broader view, that all the native States in India should return their representatives to the local Governments, and themselves have a seat in the annual session of an Imperial Diet. It would be easy to urge numberless superficial objections to what may not be in our time, but nevertheless must be the inevitable in the not distant future. The practical politicians of the day are apt not to look beyond the exhaustion of the measures they themselves have initiated, overlooking the political momentum. It is said that when railways were first introduced into Spain peasants standing on the tracks were not unfrequently run over, rural experience having no conception of the momentum of a large mass moving with velocity. It is exactly so with politics ; and whatever the circumstances which have dictated the expediency of giving a seat to the Limri Chief, it must be regarded as a first step on the road we have indicated, and much will depend upon the manner in which the young Chief may fill his position."

THE Allahabad paper, giving a forecast of the recommendations of the Select Committee on Indian Railways, says :—"These recommendations will, it is thought, be tolerably explicit as regards sterling loans, and be likely to favour the principle of continuing to construct railways in part by private companies. As to guarantee, it is admitted that a guarantee in some shape must be given, but about the precise form it should take there is considerable difference of opinion. Some favour the idea of a limited guarantee, as involving the smallest liability to Government ; others prefer a permanent one, carrying with it half surplus profits to Government ; whereas a limited guarantee, after repayment to Government of the advance of interest money, leaves the companies to reap all the benefit. The last-named form of guarantee is preferred by General Strachey, which will carry some weight. On the face of it there certainly seems no sufficient reason why the State should give a gratuitous insurance to the investor who shies at the risk, not to say that, in nine cases out of ten, he would willingly forego half the surplus profits in exchange for a modest return for his money and assured safety.

THE number of deaths caused by wild animals in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, during 1883, amounted to 394, of which 245 were the work of wolves, and 57 of jackals. Many of the latter deaths were probably due to hydrophobia, a disease which frequently supervenes upon the bite of a jackal. From snake-bites 5,904 persons died, though as many as 24,490 snakes were killed. The large number of snakes killed, therefore, has not had much appreciable effect on the mortality. The Lieutenant-Governor amongst more weighty matters has paid much attention to this subject. He has enhanced the reward for wolves, and offers special rewards when excessive mortality is shown to be due to the ravages of some single wolf of more than usually carnivorous propensities. Professional snake-killers were induced by regular wages to exercise their profession, but with little success ; and rewards were paid out liberally through every conceivable agency—with the result, probably, that a good many harmless snakes were killed in the zeal to carry out the Lieutenant-Governor's wishes.

THE Bengal Government have been telling some unpleasant truths to the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta. It may be remembered that some time ago our Calcutta correspondent telegraphed that the Government had proposed that the Municipality should be relieved of a lakh of the police charges, on condition of devoting a similar sum, over and above the ordinary expenditure, to sanitary improvements. The Commissioners declined the offer, and merely sent back some counter-suggestions of their own. Replying to this letter, the Government say that, in their opinion, the Corporation has hitherto neglected to adequately discharge its obligations in respect to municipal works and sanitary improvements. The Lieutenant-Governor declines to alter the conditions upon which his offer to take over a portion of the police charges was made. With reference to the proposal of the Corporation that they should be permitted to increase their revenue by an octroi duty, the Lieutenant-Governor states that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the question is to refer it to a Committee containing representatives of all classes principally interested. The Committee should consist of two members nominated by the Corporation and one each by the Port Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Trades Association.

THE following are further details of the mutiny amongst the convicts in Rangoon jail, about which our correspondent telegraphed briefly on Tuesday. Just after the inspector of the guard had gone his rounds, some of the "lifers" who are confined in a separate ward complained of illness. The hospital assistant came, and gave them some medicine through the bars. They then said that one convict was dead at the other end of the ward, and requested him to come in and examine the body. As soon as the door was opened they made a rush, knocked down the hospital assistant, and endeavoured to escape from the ward. An alarm was raised, and the jail guard immediately surrounded the building, firing muskets, and the assembly was sounded. Three minutes afterwards a company of the 5th M. N. I. were on their way at the double to the scene of action. The artillery and the Somersetshire also turned out. In the meantime some warders managed to keep the door shut until the arrival of the Superintendent with some peons, who were on the spot almost immediately. The Superintendent ordered the rioters to desist, warning them of the consequences of their refusal. They would not listen, but rushed forward in a body. The Superintendent then ordered his peons to attack, and fired three shots from a revolver. One convict was killed and nine wounded. Before the outbreak was quelled some peons were also hurt, but not seriously, as the prisoners had no weapons but chattics and such like. The assistance of the military was not required. The leading officials, including the Chief Commissioner, were promptly on the spot.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Secretary of State for India has decided that the family remittances to England of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British Army employed otherwise than regimentally, which were deducted from pay for the month of March, 1884, but not included in the remittance rolls until subsequent months, shall be paid in England at the exchange of 2*s.* 0¾*d.* the rupee, instead of at 1*s.* 8*d.* the rupee, which is the rate of exchange which will govern the payment of family remittances during the official year 1884-1885.

IT has been ruled by the Government of India in the Marine Department that, when an officer or engineer of the Indian Marine is desirous of obtaining leave in India on medical certificate, it will only be necessary that the applicant should be examined by one medical officer ; but that if the application is for furlough within or beyond Indian limits, the officer must be examined by a medical board under the rules prescribed for officers of the Army and of the Civil Service.

SURGEON-GENERAL B. SIMPSON, M.D., goes home at the end of this month on privilege leave, and, it may confidently be surmised, will eventually succeed Surgeon-General Cunningham, who will be retiring about the time of his return, as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. Dr. Simpson's vacant post may perhaps fall to Dr. Dallas, Inspector-General of Prisons, in the Punjab.

A COMMITTEE of Examination in Hindoostani, Lower Standard, will assemble at the mess-house of the 21st Regiment N. I., at 11 a.m., to-day, the 7th instant, for the examination of the undermentioned candidates :—Lieutenant G. H. Kirwin, of the 21st Regiment N. I., Corporal R. Sanderson, Private P. Naish, and Private M. Murray, of the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment.

IN an article in which it is argued that the surest way to increase military extravagance is to reduce the army, the *Indian Daily News* says :—

On February 1st of the current year the Madras Infantry alone showed in the Staff Corps in the local service 236 lieutenant-colonels and colonels. Now, there are only in the Madras army 32 regiments of Native Infantry, and these have 32 commandants of the rank of colonel with periods of service ranging from 30 to 37 years ; then come 12 colonels holding the position of 2nd-in-command ; the other 20 posts of 2nd-in-command are filled by lieutenant-colonels. Descending in regimental grade, we find on that date 22 lieutenant-colonels in the position of wing commanders. The remainder of such posts, with one exception, are filled by officers holding the rank of major. But, wonderful to say, that one exception shows a full colonel discharging the duties of what is called a wing commander. Next, we find 5 lieutenant-colonels and 1 major attached to regiments as officiating 2nd-in-command or wing commanders, and these officers draw the splendid staff allowance of Rs. 115 per mensem ! A further examination reveals the astounding fact that 15 majors are wing officers ; that is, these 15 majors are supposed to perform the duties of subalterns. Some few of these unhappily placed gentlemen act temporarily as wing commanders during the absence of the permanent incumbents. Then we find the rest of the work, properly belonging to subalterns, performed by a number of young officers, not a few of them serving in the native army on probation. Considering the way in which the Madras army is overweighted at the top, we may be permitted to wonder how those probationers ever got where they are ; they must be enthusiastic students of the Pleasures of Hope. No one can glance at the Madras Army List as it stood on February 1st, without wondering where the captains have gone to. This is a remarkable and a bad feature of the army. Another is the excessive number of colonels.

THE Government of India have decided not to amalgamate the subordinate lists of the Ordnance Department of the three presidencies, but have ordered that the men borne on the rolls may be ordered to serve in any part of India.

IT is reported that Major Nicolas, in charge of the Ordnance Depôt, Poona, is about to be transferred to the Arsenal, Fort William, Calcutta.

THE 100-ton gun at Gibraltar has been damaged by the bursting of a Palliser shell in the tube. The damage is believed to be repairable.

THE Colony of Victoria has raised a regiment of dragoons, and has added to its establishment a battery of two Nordenfeldt guns, each drawn by two horses.

COLONEL A. W. ADCOCK, Commanding the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, Thayetemyo and Tounghoo, left Calcutta, for England, on the 3rd instant, on completion of his command, and having attained 52 years of age, will be placed on retired pay.

COLONEL W. W. PEMBERTON, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed to the command of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps, pending the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel M. Furlong.

THE Volunteer Corps formed at Moorshedabad and in the neighbouring districts has been designated the "Central Bengal Light Horse." The corps will be under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

MAJOR T. ST. Q. CLUTTERBUCK, General List, Infantry, who has been employed paying pensioners in the 2nd Pension Section, Allahabad District, has been relieved of the duty, and will shortly leave Allahabad for Rawal Pindi.

THE retention of the two companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners at Quetta for three weeks longer has been sanctioned by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Principal Medical Officer there.

SERJEANT H. M. KING, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed Lieutenant of the "Dooars" Company, *vice* C. H. Pillans, promoted.

THE Report of the Committee assembled last year to discuss the dress and accontrements of the Bengal Cavalry was received some time ago at Army Head-quarters, and is now being circulated among commandants of cavalry for their opinions thereon.

THE Allahabad paper says :—The rumour which we recently noticed, only to contradict, that the Government of India contemplated raising new regiments, had its foundation probably in the fact that the Bombay Government recently suggested that an additional cavalry regiment should be raised for the Western Presidency. As we said before, it is idle talking of raising new regiments, when sufficient recruits cannot be got for those which already exist. The statement that the cavalry on the frontier from Peshawar to Sibi were reduced from eleven to eight regiments is of course absurd. The 4th Punjab Cavalry alone were disbanded.

COURT-MARTIAL.—Gunner Charles Baldwin, No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division Royal Artillery, was charged as follows before a European District Court-Martial :—Leaving his guard without orders from his superior officer on the 13th June, stealing one quart bottle of beer, value of eight annas, and nine rupees and eight annas in cash, the property of Pestonjee Nanabhoy, from Morley Hall Refreshment-room, and losing by neglect his regimental necessaries. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to 84 days' imprisonment with hard labour. Brigadier-General Stanley Edwardes, Commanding Bombay District, confirmed the sentence passed on the prisoner.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

SIR FRANK SOUTER on his return from leave presided on Saturday at the meeting of the Town Council. There were present :—Lieutenant-Colonel Merewether, Dr. Blanc, Dr. Peterson, Mr. J. Thorburn, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. R. M. Sayani, and Mr. M. N. Banajee.

Sanction was given for the taking up of several pieces of ground required for improvement lines of the following streets :—Keeka-street, Nagdevi-street, Oomerkhary-sewer-road, Pinjrapole-road, and Malabar Hill (Walkeshwar-road).

A GRANT TOWARDS THE GUARANTEE FUND.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had given the following notice to the Secretary :—Sir,—Referring to the minutes of the meeting of the Town Council held on the 14th May last, I have the honour to inform you that at the next meeting of the Council I shall move that the Corporation be recommended to subscribe to the Guarantee Fund of the proposed International Exhibition in Bombay to the amount of one lakh of rupees. I shall also propose that in the event of the Municipal Commissioner's being advised that there is no provision in the existing Municipal Acts for the expenditure of any portion of the Municipal Fund for such purpose, the Corporation be asked to apply to Government in the Legislative Department to pass a short Act enabling the Municipality to vote a sum not exceeding one lakh of rupees from the surplus cash balance towards such Guarantee Fund."

The marginal reference to which reference was made ran :—"The consideration of the following Resolution of Government was postponed until the receipt of some definite proposal on the subject from the Exhibition Committee :—(Government Resolution No. 856, General Department, dated 11th March, 1884.)"

In moving the resolution in accordance with this notice, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said :—Considering the great interest which all Bombay is now taking in the scheme for an International Exhibition which it is proposed to hold in Bombay in the cold weather of 1886-87, and the hope which is generally expressed everywhere for its success, it is scarcely necessary for me to speak at any length in support of the motion which is now before you. It would, I think, be discourteous to the gentlemen sitting at this table if I were to consider it necessary for a moment to dwell at length on the advantages and benefits which are likely to accrue to our city by the International Exhibition. I shall therefore pass that over, and with reference to my motion say that it is the duty of the Municipal bodies representing the city to give the project all the support in their power. The International Exhibition which it is proposed to hold in our city will be unlike the one lately held at Calcutta, which was the speculation of one gentleman, though that gentleman deserves the highest credit for his thoughtful enterprise. Ours will really be a National and International Exhibition, promoted by the energy and public spirit of our own citizens in the advancement of civilization and the promotion of the moral and material interests of the country. The public-spirited gentlemen of Bombay have, as you are aware, with their usual character for energy and enterprise, liberally come forward to guarantee the funds of the proposed Exhibition. The Government, fully alive to the interests of the country, have subscribed two-and-a-half lakhs to the Guarantee Fund, and it is fully expected that the native princes will come forward with equal liberality to aid in a project which, by the advancement of its industries, will bring prosperity to the country at large. Will the Municipality of the city itself where the Exhibition is to be held keep aloof from it? I am sure it will not. (Hear, hear.) Members of the Council as well as of the Corporation individually have all evinced the greatest interest in the success of the Exhibition, and they all will, I am sure, in their corporate capacity also give the scheme that encouragement and support which, I think, it is their duty to give as representatives of the people. We all know what handsome support the Corporations of London, Paris, and Vienna gave to the International Exhibitions, held in those cities ; and I am convinced that the Corporation of Bombay will not be behind in following so good an example. You will bear in mind that in subscribing a lakh of rupees to the Guarantee Fund the Municipality is not called upon to pay that money down towards the expenses of the Exhibition. For my part, I firmly believe that by careful management there will not only be no loss, but a surplus. I dare say you have all seen Mr. Murzban's able report. In his estimate of income and expenditure, based on the Calcutta receipts, he gives us Rs. 3,00,000 as the income from entrance fees ; but I am sure this item has been greatly underestimated. Not only is the population of our city more than that of Calcutta, but the character of our population and that of our Presidency is different from that of Calcutta and Bengal. The women of this Presidency move about more freely than those of Bengal (hear, hear), and while the people of Bengal would be satisfied by one or two visits to an Exhibition, the people of our Presidency will visit an Exhibition as often as possible. But supposing there would be a loss, it cannot, at the utmost, be more than ten per cent., and the Corporation would not be called upon to pay more than Rs. 10,000 towards such loss. Can anyone say that the Corporation should not risk such a sum in so grand a scheme as an International Exhibition which would bring both honour and prosperity to the city? I will go so far as to say that if the citizens of Bombay had not come forward as they have done, it would have been the duty of the Corporation, as representing the interests of the city, themselves to have volunteered very much more substantial aid. If ever Bombay was called upon to justify the proud motto, *Urbs Primus in India*, inscribed upon our banner, it would be the present occasion. If Bombay is ever going to justify its boast of being the second city in the British Empire, now is the opportunity. The citizens individually have fulfilled their duty. It now remains for this Council to perform its part by recommending to the Corporation to help the proposed scheme of an International Exhibition in Bombay by subscribing a lakh of rupees to the Guarantee Fund. With the assistance and encouragement which we have received from the Government and from all sides, it is expected that the Bombay Exhibition will take high rank among the chief Exhibitions of the world. I will now refer to the legal aspect of the matter. I am afraid there will be a legal difficulty in making the grant, and with that view I have so worded the resolution as to get over that difficulty by asking the Corporation to request Government to pass a short Act enabling the Municipality to subscribe to the guarantee. I trust my motion will receive the unanimous support of the Council. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. M. Sayani had much pleasure in seconding the motion. Leaving aside the legal difficulty, he thought when there was to be an Exhibition of this kind the city ought not, as it were, to separate from itself. With all the ratepayers, the Government and the public of Bombay assisting in the undertaking, it was only consistent that the Corporation, representing the city as a whole, should join in the movement. So far as the sum was concerned, they could at present only rely on estimates, but he had much faith in Mr. Murzban's calculations, which he had ascertained generally turned out correct, and consequently there would not be much loss. There might perhaps be a loss from three to five per cent., but even taking it at double, the Corporation would only have to provide Rs. 10,000.

Dr. Peterson said that before the discussion proceeded he would appeal to the mover and seconder to omit the first clause in their resolution. There could be no doubt as to their legal position, and the Council ought not to make a proposal that was *ultra vires*. There was no provision in the present Act by which the grant could be made.

The Chairman.—If the Town Council approves of supporting Mr. Dosabhoy's motion, the opinion of the solicitor should accompany the resolution.

Dr. Peterson.—That is my point. It is all very well going to the solicitor, but we cannot have any doubt in our own minds. Indeed, Mr. Dosabhoy admits there is not a single section under which you can make the grant. Nothing will induce me to become a party to asking the Corporation to do a thing which is illegal.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee agreed that when their powers were so clearly defined they might as well save the cost of obtaining legal advice. Therefore the only question remaining was the propriety of making the recommendation.

At the suggestion of Dr. Peterson, the mover and seconder accepted the following in place of the original resolution :—"That the Corporation be recommended to request Government to pass a short Act enabling the Corporation to subscribe a sum not exceeding one lakh to the Guarantee Fund of the proposed Bombay International Exhibition, and that subject to such legislative sanction being obtained the Corporation be recommended to subscribe to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000."

Mr. Nowrozjee, addressing himself to this proposal said that as one of the members of the Bombay community he had done all in his power to promote the excellent objects of the Exhibition and hoped to continue his support because he considered the Exhibition would be productive of a great deal of good to the Presidency. But he was present at the Council in another capacity, and he was not prepared to advocate what might be good and advisable for the interests of the city, apart from the objects which were mentioned in the Act—the provision for public safety, public health, public instruction, and public convenience. To these he felt himself bound to adhere, and as the Exhibition did not come within the expenditure of municipal funds, he doubted the propriety of recommending the Corporation to obtain powers to make a grant. Mr. Dosabhoy had referred to the fact that contributions were made under similar circumstances by the Corporations of London, Paris and Vienna ; he had overlooked the fact that these Corporations had very large sources of income at their command, and greater latitude as to their expenditure than the circumscribed objects embodied in the Municipal Act. The Municipal Corporation could not therefore devote large sums of money to grand undertakings, the utility of which he certainly did not at all doubt (hear, hear), and it did not come within their cognisance as an executive of the municipal body to make the proposed recommendation. As to the statement that only Rs. 10,000 would be risked if one lakh should be guaranteed, the amount of their liability was not the question to be considered. If the purpose of the grant did not come within the objects of municipal expenditure, Government ought not to be asked to legalise any sum, small or large. He could not prevail upon himself to vote in favour of the resolution.

Dr. Peterson had with some difficulty made up his mind to support the proposal from reasons very similar to those of Mr. Nowrozjee. He disagreed with much that Mr. Dosabhoy had stated. In particular he was unable for a moment to assent to the proposition that if the public had not shown great interest in the Exhibition it would have been the duty of the Corporation to stir their flagging zeal. On the contrary, he regarded the extreme anxiety of the public that the Exhibition should succeed as the only ground for the assistance of the Corporation. He saw nothing in the special circumstances of the case for asking Government to extend their powers, and he thought he should ask the Corporation to attach a request to Government, asking them to consider at an early moment whether the general powers of the Corporation might not be widened. He was very doubtful as to the expediency of asking for a special extension, if the Corporation could not put forward a good plea for a general extension of their limited powers, for he considered they had hitherto managed affairs in such a way as to obtain the confidence of the public and the Government.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that to him it had seemed the true criterion in this matter was whether it was going to be taken up in earnest by the public, and he had thought it premature for the Council to express any opinion until the project had got beyond the region of doubt. This it had now done (hear, hear), and the public had shown their interest in the Exhibition, which, he believed and hoped, would be a success. (Hear, hear.) He therefore invited Mr. Nowrozjee specially to consider the arguments why the Corporation should not be backward in supporting the movement. In a movement of this kind, which seemed to receive the general support of the public, it would be most unfortunate if it were supposed that the municipal body of the city most interested were to turn the cold shoulder to the Exhibition. It was not as if the movement claimed the support of members of the community in their private capacity, however generous with their purses and liberal in their sentimenta. The promoters had not hesitated to ask Government to come forward as a guarantor to a very large extent, and if the people, on whose taxes the Government depended, were rightly interested in the Exhibition, surely the Municipality in its corporate capacity should not hesitate to do the same. It was further known that the supporters of the movement intended at once to appeal to the Native States in their corporate capacity, not to the particular princes of those States. Under these circumstances it would be ill grace to look to outside communities if the community of Bombay were to hold back. He hoped they would find, when the time came, Mr. Nowrozjee one of the warmest supporters of the movement. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blanc wished that the sum asked for as a guarantee had been placed absolutely at the disposal of the Exhibition. In other municipalities the system of guarantee had not been introduced, and in the present Exhibition at Turin the Municipality took a very large share in the expenditure. A corporation represented its city to all strangers, for whose reception any an organization was required, whether they came from Europe, America, or other distant parts of the world. Under the present arrangements, he did not see how such organizations could be carried out. If the Council contemplated that only Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 of their grant was to be spent they were simply doing a shabby thing, and as a municipality were not treating with liberality those visitors expected to benefit the city to which they brought their goods. He would propose that one lakh should be given for the purposes of the Exhibition. Perhaps Mr. Nowrozjee would second that?

Mr. Nowrozjee (emphatically).—Oh, no indeed ! (Laughter.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in his reply, said he was hardly prepared for any opposition to his motion, on the supposition that the members of the Town Council represented the public feeling, and he had no hesitation in saying that the view Mr. Nowrozjee had taken was very narrow-minded. It might be that London, Paris, and Vienna were different cases ; but compare what he had proposed with what those corporations would have done. (Hear, hear.) They would have carried out the wish of Dr. Blanc, whose proposal he (Mr. Dosabhoy) would have been glad to accept had he not wished to keep in harmony with the whole scheme.

The resolution was agreed to, Mr. Nowrozjee being the sole dissentient.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

Mr. M. N. Banajee had the following on the agenda :—"I beg to give notice that, at the next meeting of the Town Council, I shall ask the Municipal Commissioner to be good enough to state to the Council whether any plans and designs have been made ready for the Municipal Hall and offices, and when he proposes inviting tenders for the erection of the said buildings on the site already allotted by Government."

The Municipal Commissioner announced that on Friday afternoon he received a resolution in which the Government of India, on the further representations from Bombay, stated they could not reduce the price of the land required for the site below Rs. 15 per yard. They knew definitely that this sum of money had to be spent, and must make their accounts accordingly. Both with regard to the Exhibition, and their own wants, the Municipality ought to push on the buildings, and he proposed to issue an advertisement inviting designs in public competition, for which certain premiums would have to be offered. He suggested that three awards should be made for the best designs for the new municipal hall and offices, Rs. 10,000 being apportioned for this purpose, to be given in prizes of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 2,000. In the advertisement, he suggested, it should be announced that the total cost of the building was not to exceed five lakhs, distributed approximately between the offices and the hall at four lakhs for the former and one lakh for the hall. There was already Rs. 3,25,000 funded ; in the proposals now being laid before the Corporation another half lakh was provided for, and a similar amount being provided in each of the two following years, would bring the sum up to Rs. 4,75,000, which would give four lakhs, without the money required for the land. When the Municipality was going to erect a hall and offices of its own, he did not think it would be the wish of anyone in Bombay that a shabby building should be constructed, of which the city would be afterwards ashamed. He believed they could not obtain offices worth having for less than four lakhs, exclusive of the hall. On a former occasion when this was being talked about, a citizen of Bombay came forward and informed him (Mr. Olivant) that he would be willing to share in the expense, and there was no doubt his liberal spirit would continue. If by 1886 the money was not available for the Municipal hall it would be for the offices, and the Municipality would be able to relinquish paying rent. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the Exhibition, he would only point out that if the whole building could not be completed, the ground floor might be utilised for exhibits. This would reduce the expenditure on temporary structures, and would, in other words, increase the chance of erecting a permanent building of lasting good to Bombay. (Hear, hear.) Probably the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court would also be put in hand. The proposed site of the offices was at the corner of the Cruickshank-road opposite Borce-bunder station, and the other site was in the same neighbourhood towards the market. If these two buildings and the Cama Hospital could all be utilised, then all the structures within a certain area would be made available for the Exhibition.

Mr. Banajee expressed his approval of the general tenour of the Commissioner's remarks, as there was no chance of their reducing the price of the plot of ground allotted to the Municipality. He would, however, prefer that there should be only one premium offered for the designs, that of Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Nowrozjee was all the more pleased to support the Commissioner's suggestions because he was reluctantly compelled to oppose the previous proposal with regard to the Exhibition. By putting the arrangements in train for commencing the Municipal Offices and Hall, the ground floor might be completed before the commencement of the Exhibition for which it could be utilised, and if the upper storey was not ready a temporary roof could be put on. This was a thing the Corporation could legitimately do, as it was within their province. (Cries of "Question" and laughter.) Well, the Municipality could not occupy the offices until the whole were complete, and they would be acting like the dog in the manger if they did not permit the Exhibition, to use that which was available for its purposes. (Laughter.) Mr. Nowrozjee also urged that only one premium should be offered, otherwise Rs. 5,000 would be paid for designs of which no use could be made. Before inviting tenders he hoped the Commissioner would be good enough to obtain a detailed sketch of the actual wants from a responsible officer of the Municipality.

The Chairman.—That would be done as a matter of course. You cannot ask for designs without specifying your requirements.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—We have grievously suffered on previous occasions from the want of such precautions, as the Chairman is well aware. (Laughter.)

The Chairman.—We had not Mr. Olivant at the head of affairs then. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrozjee added that the Municipal Hall should be sufficiently spacious as to be available for large public meetings. Without spending money lavishly in ornamentation, a goodly sum should be provided for a handsome ornamental and utilitarian building.

Dr. Peterson moved that the Corporation should be recommended to sanction the necessary outlay on the designs and specifications for the new Municipal offices, and that three prizes be offered, of the respective values of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 2,000.

As amendments Mr. Khote proposed that a single prize of Rs. 5,000 should be offered, whilst Mr. Dosabhoy proposed the giving of two prizes, one of Rs. 5,000, the other of Rs. 3,500. The Municipal Commissioner mentioned that the offer of three premiums must stimulate competition, and his suggestions as embodied in Dr. Peterson's resolution were adopted. On the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Mr. Banajee, it was also decided to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of a sum not exceeding five lakhs on the building, exclusive of the site.

THE PROPOSED SCAVENGERING SCHEME.

The resolution of the Municipal Corporation was submitted as follows :—"That the subject of the proposed grant of Rs. 50,000, for providing for the better scavengering of the city be referred back to the Town Council, with a request that a regular and formal scheme, showing in what manner the amount is proposed to be expended, may be submitted to the Corporation." It

Referring then to the information given by a London evening paper respecting the clauses of the Anglo-French agreement, the writer contests their accuracy:—"I have reason to believe that the financial details, such as the reduction of the rate of interest on the debt, have not been discussed between the Foreign Office and your Cabinet. They are questions of ways and means, the solution of which is left to the Conference. The negotiations especially turned on the two principles, accepted by the Foreign Office, of the international control and the limitation of the duration of the English occupation. The establishment of the control will be the result of extending the powers of the commission of the debt, the composition of which would not be modified. In other words, it would continue to consist of two French delegates, two English, one Italian, and one Austrian delegate, the English presidency being maintained. As for the duration of the English occupation I am assured that it would be limited to three years, dating from January, 1885."

The *National*, which devotes a leading article to the subject, after remarking that public opinion will have to content itself with conjecture or indiscretions for a few more days, goes on to observe:—"If the revelations made by the press be authentic the French Government cannot be accused of a lack of moderation so far as the institution of a multiple control, under the presidency of an Englishman, and the limitation of the British occupation to three years and-a-half, are concerned. On the other hand, we disapprove of the idea that England should lend the Khedive eight millions sterling on the conditions already mentioned. This new innovation will give England more authority, and it seems impossible that the Powers should ratify a combination which will result in the destruction of a legislation consecrated by fourteen States and justified by a decisive experience. This arrangement will throw on the bondholders all the onus of the blunders committed by the Gladstone Cabinet. Great indeed will be the contrast between the position of the old creditors who have not been to blame and the new creditor. England who is responsible for all that has occurred—England, who to a certain extent admits her errors since she has turned to Europe—nevertheless secures to herself conditions which she withholds from others. This is rather too unfair, and we firmly believe that the proposed measure will not become an accomplished fact."

The *République Française*, referring to the statement that the English and French Governments have arrived at an agreement with regard to the duration of the English occupation of Egypt and the establishment of an International Control, remarks:—"This is what is said. We know nothing more. It is always rather a risky matter to discuss on the strength of such vague information, a question, every detail of which may assume an importance which was not at first perceived. Every impartial observer will see that in these two stipulations there is nothing which can hurt the feelings of Englishmen, and that France has reduced her lawful demands to a minimum. For it is clear that if France be asked to assist in improving the melancholy state of the Egyptian finances, she can only do so on condition that she thoroughly understands what she is undertaking, and the use that will be made of her money and guarantee. And, be it noted, France claims no special or peculiar privilege for herself. She places herself on the same footing as the other creditors of Egypt, and it is for their benefit, and for that of the Powers which have taken part in the law of liquidation, that she desires a control over the finances. What can the English, who are practical people, find to condemn in this surveillance exercised by the representatives of the bondholders? Then, as regards the duration of the English occupation, the Gladstone Cabinet had actually given orders for the return of the greater portion of the troops, when the insurrection in the Soudan suddenly assumed proportions which no one had foreseen. The English Government was therefore anxious to recall the army. How, then, can it feel aggrieved by an arrangement with France and the other Powers to that effect, especially when it is borne in mind that it will have full leisure to meet every contingency and to superintend the constitution of a corps of native troops. It is England who will undertake this organisation, who will restore order in Egypt and play the principal part in that country. This is only fair, as it was England who freed Egypt from the insurrection of the colonels. A refusal to fix the date of the evacuation of Egypt would be tantamount to declaring that England means to establish herself for good and all on the Nile. The English must be assured that neither France nor, doubtless, Europe, would consent to any such thing. We have not the slightest idea of exercising over Egypt an influence of the character of a protectorate, still less of landing a single battalion there. But we cannot allow another Power to do what we ourselves do not want to do in Egypt. Egypt must remain neutral ground, if only for the reason that the master of the Nile is also master of the Suez Canal. It is necessary for England that the liberty of the Canal, the liberty of the great highway of communication between the east and west of the old world, should be protected from every molestation and even threat. Well and good. But we are equally concerned in this, and it is by respecting this liberty that the peace of Europe will be maintained. If any Power establishes itself permanently in the valley of the Nile the Eastern Question will be reopened, and will assume a more acute character than it ever had before. What has England gained by her omnipotence in Egypt during the past two years? Is she stronger and more respected than she was before Tel-el-Kebir? Do English patriots want to prolong this deplorable experiment at the risk of placing themselves in a position of hostility towards all their neighbours, especially Russia, who will at once take advantage of it, and France, who only desires to maintain an *entente cordiale* with Great Britain?"

The *Neue Freie Presse* says:—"The Convention is a severe derogation of English interests in Egypt, and Mr. Gladstone has prepared with it a deep humiliation to the British nation. It must be a sore infliction on the people of England that such a Convention could have been concluded at all, and that England has been brought to reinstate France, according to contract, in rivalry with her in Egypt. What signifies a national policy, if it disavows itself in such a manner—if, without necessity, from mere caprice, fancy, or incapacity, it upsets the most vital traditions, and, only to disembarrass itself of an irksome responsibility, holds up to auction the most weighty interests?"

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

THE Tamatave correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, writing on May 6, says:—"The trading vessels are deserting that port for different points on the coast, which are in free communication with Tananarivo. The Malagasy are triumphant, and declare that the French are only masters of *ce qu'ils ont sous le nez*, and will never dare to blockade the other ports. It is stated that the English residents are not losing their time, but are taking advantage of the present situation to obtain concessions of lands and mines on the sea coast, and in the interior of the island. Whatever happens, they will have done well. The concessions are granted for the term of 100 years. The capture of Bac-Ninh has led the Malagasy to apprehend that the forces employed in Tonquin may be sent to their island, and those who rely on England's intervention are assured that she will look on as she did in China, and do nothing. Moreover, accounts of fresh victories gained by the Mahdi over the British troops are daily current here, and produce a marked impression on the Hova people. So England's prestige is on the wane, even in Madagascar. The influence of the English missionaries is not as absolute as was generally supposed, and their efforts to suppress slavery have not been relished by the Court, the Hovas replying that the condition of their slaves is far better than that of two millions of the English working classes."

FRANCE, SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

THE following article is published in *La Union* the Press organ of the Minister of Public Works. The article is entitled "Firmness and Vigilance" and begins thus:—"The French Republic, weak, dishonoured, and vacillating, wishes to imitate to a certain extent the politics of the Empire. In the same manner that the latter drew the attention of the French people towards remote countries, occupying it from time to time with military glories so that it should not fix itself on the interior situation of France, the Republic conceived the criminal enterprise of the Krumirs and the expedition to Tonquin, and it now pretends to raise a conflict in Morocco. We well know that for the present she will act with much craft, because in front of her pretensions are other pretensions and other rights in which various European nations are interested, but it may well happen that the French Republic, foolish and ill-advised, may in compromising herself beyond the power to recede, compromise other nations, and, as some papers fear, cause a conflict, the end of which Heaven only can foretell. The nature of this question will not allow us to shut our eyes to French manœuvres. The three countries principally interested in it are Italy, England, and Spain. The first, as its true interests lie in the direction of Tunis, will not do so much as the other two. It is therefore not surprising that the Press of both these countries shows real alarm, and demands from their respective Governments common and efficacious action. If there is no conflict, and we trust prudent firmness will avoid this danger, it will not be due to the French or rather to their Government." Then referring further on to the offers of compensation by France in Morocco, *La Union* continues:—"We must be on our guard against such offers—firstly, because they may not be sincere, intended only to tie our hands and prevent our perfect liberty of action; secondly, because those who make them have no right to do so from an international point of view; and thirdly, because the compensations and advantages are reduced to enlarging our territory at Ceuta and Melilla, which is not worth much, and would probably be expensive and dangerous. On another occasion, we have said that if it is intended to dismember Morocco, Spain is entitled to the lion's share, and if the strings are to be pulled they should be so by everybody. We hope Government will not neglect the interests and honours of the Fatherland, that it will follow, step by step, France's conduct, will watch the French squadron in Tangerian waters, will arrange a common diplomatic action with England, and will show vigilance in foreseeing, and unbending firmness. In this way it will secure the support of public opinion, and the support of all political parties who know the necessity of vindicating the legitimate rights of Spain, which are apparently little respected by the Republic."

EPIDEMIC DISEASES IN PARIS.

M. LAGNEAU, in a report to the Academy of Medicine, state that in the course of 1882 the number of deaths from typhus was 3,463, from diphtheria 2,739, from measles 1,099, and from small-pox 733. These figures show a slight decrease in the mortality from small-pox, but a slight increase in the deaths from diphtheria and measles, while the number of deaths from typhoid fever has doubled since 1881. Of the twenty districts of Paris, the three in which the mortality from typhoid fever was greatest were those in which there are the largest barracks, and in which the density of the population is greatest. A very useful measure has been taken by the Paris prefect of police with reference to the removal of persons suffering from contagious diseases to the hospitals from their own homes. He has informed the commissaries of police in each district that the ambulance-carriages which are kept at the Hotal Dieu will in future be available for the removal to a hospital of any person suffering from a contagious disease, instead, as hitherto, of being reserved for small-pox patients. All that will be required is a medical certificate as to the nature of the malady. No charge will be made for the use of the carriage, and the commissaries of police are further instructed to disinfect the carriage after each journey, and also to disinfect the room from which the patient has been removed.

A NEW PROPELLER FOR STEAMERS.

AN invention has been patented by Mr. Joseph Goodrich, of New York, which, it is thought by some, may revolutionise steam propulsion. The apparatus in question is simply an endless chain of paddles. These paddles are fastened in the chain by means of pivots, one on each end, and upon the chain being drawn through the water spread out and present, as a natural consequence, their broadest surface, but are so arranged that on returning to the head of the craft they remain tightly shut, cutting the water edgewise with very little opposition. Of course one of these chains is attached to either side of the boat, but they are so far under water that their working is not seen, and no wave or commotion is caused. The advantages claimed are, first, economy of power and consequently of fuel used; secondly, the avoidance of the swell often so dangerous to smaller craft in close proximity to a steamer; and, thirdly, the safety of the propelling power from the guns of an enemy in time of war. This last advantage is one long sought, and of great importance. The saving of the cumbersome machinery now in use will also, it is thought, be of great importance, and as an illustration of what this saving will be, it is stated that a steamer of the size of the *City of Rome*, which has machinery weighing 750 tons, can be propelled faster and more steadily under this improved plan, with machinery weighing only 100 tons. It is proposed to fit an apparatus of this kind in one of the largest ocean steamers.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 1.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C G Douglas, Depy Consvr of Forests, in charge of Cenonal Officers of Accounts, Madras, three months' privilege leave, from the 1st proximo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following postings are ordered:—

Capt L Langley, R E, Ex Engr, fourth grade, to the C Project Divn, III Circle to join on return from leave.

Mr G D Wybrow, Ex Engr, second grade, to the Kistna Western Divn, II Circle to join on return from leave.

Mr J J Whiteley, Assist Engr, second grade, passed the examination prescribed in the P W Dept Code, on the 20th June 1884.

GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY ORDERS.

Ootacamund, 1st July 1884.

The Rt Hon the Govr is pleased to make the following appointment on H E's Personal Staff:—

Major G M J Moore, R A, to be Military Secy, dated 1st April 1884.

The undermentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgn-Major E Fawcett, F R C S I, in medical charge of the 1st N I (Pioneers) (m.c.), for one year.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Officer to return to duty:—Surgn-Major H Hyde.

The services of Surgn-Major J B Thomas, L R C P L, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Albert de Guigue as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Madras.

The services of Lieut-Col J. McDonald Smith, of the Mad St C, Pension Paymaster, Bangalore, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras with effect from the 7th May, 1884.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, 26th June 1884.

Capt M W Saunders has been transferred from the Adjutancy of the R A, British Burmah Division, to that of the R A, East Dist, vice Capt Moore promoted.

Surgn Major G Gibson, I M D, A M D, doing duty Station Hospl, Secunderabad, to be Senior medical officer of the Station Hospital, Kamptee.

3rd Regt N I—Lieut C C Tennant, 2nd Battn Bedforshire Regt, to be officiating Wing Officer, and with the sanction of Govt a probationer for the S C. Dated 25th May 1884.

6th Regt N I—Lieut W Browne, Wing Officer sub pro tem (on probation), to be Wing Officer (on probation), vice Swanston permanently appointed to the Comst Dept.

Lieut C Chamier, Supnmry on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer sub pro tem (on probation) vice Bying seconded for service on the Staff.

8th Regt N I—Lieut H J A Rowe, Wing Officer, sub pro tem, to be Wing Officer, vice Purdon appointed to the Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieut H D M'Intyre, Supnmry, on the establishment of the 30th Regiment N I, to be Wing Officer, sub pro tem (on probation) vice Wylly, seconded for service on the Staff.

9th Regt N I—Lieut E S Strickland, Supnmry on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer (on probation) vice Gaussen retired.

12th Regt N I—Lieut H T D Wilkinson, Wing Officer, sub pro tem (on probation) to be Wing Officer (on probation), vice Dawson transferred.

Lieut A A Jones, Supnmry on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer, sub pro tem (on probation), vice Kelly seconded for service on the Staff.

13th Regt N I—Lieut H W Lowry, Supnmry on the establishment of the 7th Regt N I, to be Wing Officer (on probation) vice James vacated on promotion.

20th Regt N I—Lieut F C Rynd, Supnmry on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer (on probation), vice Bradshaw retired.

21st Regt N I—Lieut B A Johnstone, Supnmry on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer (on probation) vice Hutchins, permanently appointed to the Comst Department.

Lieut G W Priestley, Supnmry on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer, sub pro tem (on probation), vice Stainforth seconded for service on the Staff.

23rd Regt L I—Surg T H Pope, M B, to the permanent medical charge, vice Surgn Pedroza.

24th Regt N I—Lieut E C Thwaytes, Wing Officer sub pro tem (on probation), to be Wing Officer (on probation) to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieut C H Clements, Supernmrry on the establishment of the 19th Regt N I, to be Wing Officer, sub pro tem, vice Macneil seconded for service on the Staff.

27th Regt N I—Lieut S F Smith, Wing Officer, sub pro tem (on probation) to be Wing Officer (on probation), vice Grover appointed to the Punjaub Cavy.

Lieut A C Way, Supnmry on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer sub pro tem (on probation), vice Young seconded for service on the Staff.

29th Regt N I.—Lieut G Rixon, Supnmry on the establishment of the 7th Regt N I, to be Wing Officer (on probation), vice Brereton who vacated on promotion.

Lieut W Honywood, Supnmry on the establishment of the Regt to be Wing Officer (on probation) vice Woodhouse who vacated on promotion.

Lieuts Lowry, Ripon, and Clements to travel at the public expense under Transport Regulations.

Surgn R H Cams, I M D, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C-in-C, will do general duty under the Depy Surgn Genl H M's Forces, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Surgn A T L Patch, MB, doing duty Eastern Dist, will report himself for general duty to the Dy Surgn Genl H M's Forces, Bangalore. To travel at the public expense.

Surgn H Thomson, doing duty, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, will do duty at Bellary under the orders of the Depy Surgn-Genl H M's Forces, Bangalore Division and Ceded District.

The undermentioned candidate has passed the Lower standard Test in Persian:—

Bangalore, 7th June—Capt J G C Curtis, 1st Battn Oxfordshire L I.

The undermentioned Medical Subdte has been passed by a Board of Examiners:—

2nd Class Asst Apothy R Butler, as 1st class Asst Apothy.

Lieut-Col Woodhouse, S C, will do general duty at Madras.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the tests specified opposite their names:—

Lce Corp A Paine, 2nd Battn Middlesex. Regt, High Proficiency in Hindustani.

Pte G Markham, 2nd Battn Bedforshire Regt, Lower Standard Hindustani.

Col Eustace Hill, S C, will do general duty at Madras.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence in anticipation of the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Army Medical Dept.—Surgeon Major T. Y. Baker, till the 16th Oct 1884 in extension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. No. 200 of 1884, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Bn Bedforshire Regt.—Lieut R. D. Burlton, Sqn Officer, 2nd L. C. (on probation) from 7th June to 6th Sept 1884, on medical certificate—Bangalore and Madras.

Staff Corps—Lieut W H Dobbie, Wing Officer, 26th Regt N I, for sixty days.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

H H the Lieut-Govr will return to the Presidency on the 2nd prox.

All letters to the Govt of Bengal should be addressed to Calcutta till further notice.

Sergt H M King is appid as Lieut of the "C" or the Dooars' Compy of the Northern Bengal Volr R C, vice Lieut C H Pillans, promoted.

Mr T J Mendes, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Kurigram, Rungpore, leave for twenty days, from date he availed himself of it.

Mr G W Place, Asst Magte and Colr, furlough for eighteen months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr G S Henderson, Barr-at-Law, Offg Chief Presdy Magte, is to act temply as Coroner of Calcutta.

Mr L B B King, Dist and Sess Judge, Dinagepore, leave for two months and twenty-six days, from afternoon of 16th inst.

Mr L R Forbes, Asst Comr, second grade, is promoted sub pro tem, to the first grade of Asst Comr, vice Capt A E Gordon on deputn.

Mr Forbes will continue to act as Depy Comr, third grade, in the Sonthal Pergns.

Mr R H Renny, Asst Comr, third grade, Palamow, Lohardugga, is promoted, sub pro tem, to second grade of Asst Comrs, vice Mr L R Forbes.

Mr Renny will continue to act in first grade of Asst Comrs.

Mr R L Ward, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, leave for one month, from 30th July 1884.

Mr H C Clogstoun, Asst Supdt of Police, Mymensingh, leave for six months, from 15th Augt 1884.

Mr J W Hanlon, Supdt of Jail Manufactures in Bengal, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr H H Watson, Persnl Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Jails, to act as Supdt of Jail Manufactures in Bengal, during absence of Mr J W Hanlon.

Mr M S Emerson, Asst Supdt of Jails, Alipore, to act as Persnl Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Jails, during absence on deputn of Mr H H Watson.

Mr R W Pyne, Probny Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Behar Agency, leave for one month, from 3rd inst.

Mr R Fraser, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, to be an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Behar Agency.

Surg T R Macdonald held charge of the civil station of Lohardugga from 17th March to 2nd April, 1884.

Mr D G Crawford, Offg Resident Physician, Medl College Hospital, Calcutta, to act as Resident Surg of that Hospital during the absence, on deputn, of Surg F S Peck.

Surg R Cobb, Civil Surg of Hazaribagh, leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Surg-Maj J Wilson, Offg Civil Surg, Lohardugga, to act as Civil Surg of Hazaribagh, during absence of Surg R Cobb.

Surg A W D Leahy, Offg Medl Officer, 33rd N I, Doranda, to act temply, in addition to his own duties, as Civil Surg of Lohardugga, vice Surg Maj J Wilson, on deputn.

Surg-Maj L Cameron, Offg Civil Surg of Nuddea, to act as Civil Surg of Rajshahye, during absence of Surg Maj E C Bensley.

Surg R D Murray, Offg Civil Surg of Jessore, to act as Civil Surg of Nuddea, during absence on deputn of Surg-Maj E A Birch.

Surg W Heatson Offg Resdt Surg, Medl College Hospital, Calcutta, to act as Civil Surg of Jessore, during absence of Surg D W D Comins.

Mr. W Forsyth, Offg Civil Medl Officer, Tipperah, to be Medl Officer in charge of the Tirhoot State Railway.

The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Jessore Municipality of Baboo Shital Nath Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr to be their Vice Chairman.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORIES.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th July 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·724
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	8·28
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	1·29
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during the month	1·10
" " " " year	14·38

*From midnight to midnight.

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.. ..	20 0	22 0		36 4	...	Old Crusted	38 0	...
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.. ..	28 0	30 0		14 8	16 4	Spanish Port ...green ,,	15 0	17 0
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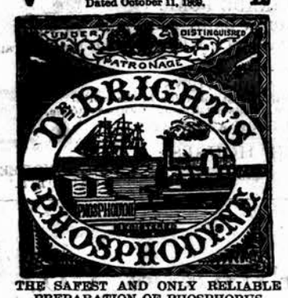

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Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
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